



5-1837

Jacksonville Republican | May 1837

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

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Jacksonville Republican. 7.
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From the Nashville Union.
**GEN. JACKSON—JUDGE WHITES
 TESTIMONY—O. BRADLEY.**
 Strange as it may appear to men of candor
 and honesty of all parties, the malice of Gen.
 Jackson's enemies—especially those who
 merely professed to be his friends—will
 suffer the venerable patriot to retire in
 obscurity. Just before the expiration of his

Presidency, when languishing on a bed of sickness, from which his enemies hoped he would never rise, he was assailed, traduced and abused by a small faction of political desperadoes in Congress, under the vain hope that their arrows of slander and vituperation would aid his painful disease in accelerating his demise. Their poisoned missiles fell harmless at his feet. Under the protection of a kind Providence, and through the recuperative energies of his mental and bodily constitution, he survived the joint attacks of disease and malice, and lived to complete his official term with increased honor; and to bestow upon his country the parting benediction of his Farewell Address. He lived not only to complete the great national objects, but to see himself once more restored to the sweets of private life, under the roof of his beloved Hermitage, in the enjoyment of renovated health, and followed by the prayers and blessings of millions of his countrymen. But even in the privacy of his retreat—after having gladly surrendered all official rank and power—he is still pursued by the relentless malice of a band of impotent political traitors.

We are naturally led to make these remarks from seeing the testimony given by Judge White, John Bell and Balio Peyton, before the late Committee of Investigation, published and quoted with approbation by the press devoted to the interests of these desperate and fallen men. The whole object—the entire scope and design—of the testimony of each of these deadly enemies of the Ex-President, is to destroy and prostrate the character and fame of that "time-honored" patriot. The whole of their testimony is founded upon hearsay—electioneering gossip—newspaper slander—what they falsely choose to say they believe or suspect—upon inferences drawn from supposed (not real) facts—and written statements, in the form of letters, prepared by persons not on oath, and acted by party malice, and, as the fact is proved in some instances—from persons wholly destitute of truth, or who are wholly mistaken in the facts which they pretend to detail.

Among other hearsay testimony, not on oath, Judge White has introduced into his deposition, to prove political corruption on Gen. Jackson, a letter to himself from Mr. Orville Bradley, one of his pupils, in which Mr. Bradley, in violation of the obligations of private conversation with Gen. Jackson in the fall of 1835; in which Gen. Jackson, according to his statement, urged the propriety of running Mr. Van Buren as the republican candidate for the Presidency, and of running Judge White on the same ticket as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. Now, in a private conversation—Gen. Jackson always acting above disguise or concealment in his opinions of men and measures—we can see no harm or impropriety in his having conversed on such a subject; but when the fact comes to be disclosed upon authority which dare not to be controverted; that Mr. Bradley has invented this conversation, willfully misrepresented the truth, & giving a false coloring to the conversation; and that Judge White has been equally guilty of perverting and misrepresenting the facts, for the purpose of injuring his former friend—the man to whom he is indebted for all the political standing he lately enjoyed—the base object and design of the whole testimony, will become so apparent as to disgust every man who cherishes a veneration for truth, honor and fair dealing.

The whole of the testimony of the parties above mentioned, will hereafter be laid before our readers accompanied by such facts and comments as may serve to elucidate the feelings, candor, purposes and designs of the witnesses.

Gen. Jackson neither in public nor private life, ever suffers a willful slanderer upon himself to pass without correction. For the present, and until he obtains possession of the necessary documents, we are authorized to lay the following communication before the public. It will at once be perceived, that the venerable writer—his honor having been shamelessly and wantonly attacked—is acting purely in self defence.

Who among the whole faction of newborn Whigs and testimony manufacturers, will venture to dispute the word, the truth, or the honor of Andrew Jackson? If there be one such, let him stand forth. Whether he be a member of Congress, member of the Legislature, a candidate for office, or private citizen, the people wish to see him.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNION.
Sir: You will oblige me by giving the enclosed a place in the next number of your paper.

Your obt. servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.
April 4, 1837.

TO THE PUBLIC.
My attention having been drawn by a friend to certain comments in the Nashville Republican, and in the Whig and Banner, upon what purports to be "extracts from the Journal of the select committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the Executive Departments, &c. &c." among which is the testimony in part of Judge White—I beg leave to state to the public, that due time, when I receive the Journal of these proceedings, and as soon as the state of my health permits, I shall expose the injustice done to me by Judge White, and those he has used to execute his attempt to connect my name

with dishonorable overtures, in the political contest which has resulted in the election of Mr. Van Buren to the Presidency.

It is due to myself now, to state that I never had, or held, but one conversation with Mr. Orville Bradley, on the subject of the late election, and this was, in my carriage on my way from the Hermitage to Washington, in the fall of 1834, in company with Maj. A. J. Donelson and Mr. Lewis Randolph. We were going to halt for the night at his Father's. It was a hot day, and I invited him to take a seat in my carriage. He accepted the invitation about seven miles from his Father's, and rode with us, my boy riding his horse. The conversation originated in a statement made by me, coming from Blount, of a caucus of the members of the Convention then sitting at Nashville, at which he had been gotten up by John Bell and others, with the view of nominating Judge White for the Presidency, in opposition to any nomination which the great body of the Republican party might make at the Convention, proposed to be held at Baltimore. This project Gov. Blount informed me, he opposed as the friend of Judge White, believing that it was designed to promote the views of the Whigs and Nullifiers. No comment of mine upon this statement, disclosed or concealed any other sentiment than of concurrence in the wisdom of the counsel which Gov. Blount had given.

As I shall however notice this conversation more particularly hereafter, it is only necessary for me to add here, that the statement made by Mr. Bradley, as appended to the testimony of Judge White, before the committee, of a proposition of mine, to run Mr. Van Buren for the Presidency, and Judge White for the Vice Presidency, is utterly false. No such proposition was ever made by me to him, or to any one else, nor was there any pretext furnished in any part of that conversation, for the issue of misrepresentation and false coloring which characterises the whole of Mr. Bradley's narrative on this subject.

ANDREW JACKSON.

It is as we expected with the Journal. Instead of Judge White's testimony, it copies a part only—and what part do you suppose, good reader? It is really a very funny sort of statement—the substance of which follows:

Session 1832-'3, the United States being on the eve of a civil war with South Carolina, as the Judge deposes, Mr. Clay introduced the compromise bill which was referred to a select committee of seven, which it was the duty of the said Judge, as President, to present to the Senate, to appoint. At this juncture the President Jackson addressed a note to the Judge, stating that he wished to see him—the Judge could not comply with the request immediately, but answered the note by saying as soon as the Senate adjourned he would visit the President. The committee of seven was appointed, and thereafter the Senate adjourned, and the Judge visited the President. The Judge proceeds.

"Soon after we met, he [the President] mentioned that he had wished to see me on Clay's bill, to ask that Mr. Clayton might be put on it, as he was hostile to the administration, and unfriendly to Mr. Lane, he feared he would use his endeavours to have a preference given to Mr. Clay's bill over words to that effect. I observed, in answer, that it would always give me great pleasure to conform to the wishes of my political friends whenever I could do so with propriety; but that the Treasury bill had been so altered and mangled, and that, as I understood, in a good degree, by the votes of his own party, that it had but few friends; that for the sake of averting such a calamity, I would further all in my power any measure, come from whom it might, which would give peace to the country, and that any bill having that for its object, was esteemed by me a measure above party, and any man who credit he could gain by it. But, at all events, it was too late to talk on the subject as I had handed the names of the committee to the Secretary before we adjourned; and that as I had a very high opinion of Mr. Clayton's talents and liberal feelings, I had put him on the committee, without knowing he was perjury. He then asked me if I could not see the Secretary of the Treasury. He then asked me if I could not see the Secretary of the Senate that evening, and substitute some other name for Mr. Clayton, before the journal was made up: I told him I could not—in my judgment it would be wrong; and then the interview terminated."

Now here is a peculiar description of a scene—said to have occurred between Judge White and the President—a grave Senator made to say, merely, that he did not wish if on, he would be glad if his services could be dispensed with, because he was hostile to the administration and the Secretary, Mr. McLane, who had suggested to Congress the outlines of a plan for a reduction of the tariff. The Judge, in reply insinuated that the President was playing the mere partisan; was jealous of the glory Mr. Clay was about

to acquire, by preventing a civil war: that the compromise bill was "a measure above party," and that the author of it was well-coming to all the credit he could gain by it. All this Clay swears he threw into the face and teeth of President Jackson. And then, says this veritable witness, "the interview terminated." Not a word of reply from Jackson to all the insinuations of the Judge! Mr. Clayton was praised as a talented and liberal man; Clay was eulogized as the author of a measure for which he would receive credit and which was "above party," and calculated to prevent civil war; and the requests of the President were indirectly pronounced improper. Jackson was "struck dumb," and the interview terminated. This is the essence and quintessence of what the veritable Judge has sworn on this "interview,"—and we appeal to all reflecting men, to decide whether the statement does not contain within itself intrinsic evidence of its falsity. Look at it again. The Judge pretends to have foreseen, the moment the bill was introduced and referred, that it was a measure which would give peace to the country, and that much credit would be gained by the author of it. This feature of his deposition satisfies us, that it was drawn up with a view to produce political effect in future, and not to detail past occurrences, faithfully.

But, let us lift the garment of this modern *Cato* a little higher. He substantially swears, that President Jackson, in the winter of 1833, attempted to dictate to the Senate through him—and not only to dictate, but to procure a reversal of the appointment of Mr. Clayton, through the Judge and the Secretary of the Senate, after that appointment had been made and recorded in the Journal of the Senate, at the time, was, if we are not mistaken, an opponent of the administration, and could not have erased the name of Mr. Clayton, without having his suspicions aroused and making the occurrence known to the whole Senate. For this reason we infer that Gen. Jackson never requested the change, as alleged by Judge White.

But, suppose, Gen. Jackson to have acted precisely as Judge White says, he did. What are we to think of the Judge! Where was the dignity of the Senator?

What had become of his purity? How could he, as a democrat, wink at such corrupt dictation? Why did he not expose Gen. Jackson on the spot? How could he reconcile it to his pure conscience, to act as the friend of the administration, and of Gen. Jackson in particular, throughout the session of 1832-'3, as well as through the session of 1833-'4? For two whole years, after this interview is said to have taken place the Judge professed to be an unwavering supporter of Gen. Jackson and his administration! Is not this astonishing? Even after he was nominated for President, by the Davy Crockett and John Bell congressional caucus, the Judge returned to Tennessee, professing to be Jackson's friend, and an ardent member of the democratic party. It is moreover well known that the Judge and his followers declared that the administration and its friends would run no other candidate but him for the Presidency—and thus the fact is conclusively established by his whole public course, that he never dreamed Gen. Jackson had been dictating to the Senate, the House, or any body else, until Mr. Van Buren was nominated for the Presidency by the Baltimore convention! What he wears is one thing—what his public conduct shows he believed, is another!

Cato is thus situated.—He winked at and sustained corruption, when he alleges he discovered it; or he has since imagined a scene, and testified that it occurred, for base party purpose. Let him extricate himself from the dilemma, if he can.

But we ask the Journal, again, whether it intends to copy from the Nashville Banner by the Judge, including the letters appended: They contain the most important "disclosures" made by those paragons of dignity and patriotism—Wise and Peyton—and surely they will not be cruelly withheld from the longing eyes of the readers of the most dignified paper in the world!—*Pub. Adv.*

The following remarks are from the New York Evening Post. They show a perfect understanding, if not a coalition, between the Bank of England and the Bank of Biddle.

"There are circumstances connected with the newly adopted policy of the Bank of the United States; which are to my mind, distinctly indicative of a coalition between that institution and the Bank of England, which, if carried into full effect, will place the Government and the people of the United States at the mercy of a greater money power than has ever before existed upon the face of the earth. I will recapitulate the circumstances preceding this arrangement for immediately depriving this country of 2,000,000 of specie, and as the Bank of England with that commodity, in my opinion, will understand on what I found my hypothesis.

It will be recollected that the Bank of England, not long since, alarmed at the diminution of its specie, originating in the wise measure of our Government for procuring a supply, commenced a direct warfare on our commerce by refusing the usual facilities of business to merchants engaged in the American trade. These latter could no longer negotiate their bills of exchange with the Bank, and all accommodations were studiously withheld. That this policy was intended to force remittances of specie from the merchants of the United States, cannot be doubted. If consequent community and banks in the United States and it produced a crisis which brought into policy the petting cunning of the great financier who presides over

the great bank of our sister State, so much to the prosperity, honor, and happiness of his country. The more the merchants want money, the greater man is Mr. Nicholas Biddle. He thrives on the public calamities, and demonstrates the necessity of a national bank, by an exhibition of its powers of mischief and oppression. Having let the policy of the Bank of England, work a sufficiency of inconvenience to the merchants of the United States, to afford his organ newspapers, and his pensioned orators, new arguments made in favor of a national bank, he commenced his operations, with the usual tact of whig politicians and financiers, on the threshold of an election. Having brought the poor merchants of New York, who almost to a man, I believe, are in favor of him and his bank, to the very verge of ruin, by a series of oppressions, which, for aught I know, his own previous blunders may have made necessary to the existence of the institution over which he presides, and forced them to beg for mercy at his hands, he condescends to do exactly what will enable him to play most effectively into the hands of his new English ally. He consents to an arrangement to take 2,000,000 of dollars out of our own banks, and place them in the hands of the Bank of England. He becomes the immense sum of specie at the present moment, when it is indispensable to support our own bloated expansion of paper; and he establishes a precedent for a system, by which, in good time, they may be gradually drained of all that remains.

The article concludes thus:—It was my purpose to remark at length on the late publications of British bankers, on the subject of the tendency of national banks, and the inviolability of bank charters. But I must leave these great exponents of the Constitution of the United States, to some other opportunity or some other hand. They are important as corroborating my assertion, that there, if forming, or has already been formed, a coalition of the great paper aristocracies of the United States and England, for the purpose of placing both countries at their feet. It is evident they have made common cause against the measures of Gen. Jackson for restoring a currency of silver and gold.

From the Mobile Register.
The call by the Governor of Mississippi, of an extra-session of the Legislature, to take into consideration means of relief to the citizens from their pecuniary distresses under the pressure of the times, is justly, a subject of much interest.

We observe that the *Natchez Courier*, is a little alarmed at the movement. "The pressure on that State, is well known to be greater than on any other in the Union. No where has the spirit of speculation been so wild: land and negroes bore a most extravagant price, and being purchased, for the most part, on credit, the State has contracted a prodigious debt, in an expanded currency, which, in the revolutions of the times, the contraction of Bank facilities, and the fall of prices, they are utterly unable to find means to pay. The planters," says the *Courier*, "in Hinds County, the residence of the Governor, and the adjoining Counties, are suffering in a manner that is truly indescribable. The Sheriff is taking away at immense sacrifices, and the estates and effects of numbers. So oppressed, indeed have the times become, that we are informed, have become the Sheriff's duties, that no person can give the requisite security, will assume the duties of that office." This is a dismal picture of distress—the distress of a whole people; and it is not perhaps to be wondered at, that the sufferers, should yield to their wishes and conjure the Legislature. But what can the Legislature do? The State credit is already pledged for millions of Bonds, which will not sell; this capital, so far as Legislatures can make it on paper, abounds; the statute book is filled with charters, so unusual a step as convoking a popular legislative assembly to deliberate upon such matters, as commercial credit, banking currency, exchange, and the relations between debtor and creditor or current contracts, should be accompanied by a wise forecast, in relation to the production of the scene of distress, are full of apprehension. The *Natchez Courier* hints that "stop laws" are monstrous against such "impolitic and ill-considered measures." He speaks well, and warns the Legislature sincerely against such a suicidal policy. It is to be hoped, for the honor of the State, that no such experiment will be tried. The suggestion, from such quarters, of the possibility of such an attempt is calculated to produce the want of confidence. Capitalists, proverbially hold back their means from the general use, because they know not whom to trust safely; what madness then, to agitate schemes, that are directly threaten interference between the borrower and the lender, to weaken his rights without his indolent consent, in contracts running to maturity. No deadlier blow could be aimed at every hope of better times, than any step towards suspension of current engagements; and it seems to us the part of wisdom to discountenance all agitation that may give coloring to such a suspicion abroad. For this purpose, though approving in the main the energetic Legislative action upon our own general improvement, &c. we have not concurred in the suggestion for an extra meeting at this time in the State, as called for from different quarters. We believe with the Committee of the late public meeting, that it is inexpedient, and we fear it might lead to harm.

South Alabama, moreover, is not afflicted by the revolution, to half the extent of our Mississippi neighbors. Our planters and merchants have, to be sure, shared in the imprudencies of the times, and been deluded like the rest of the Country, by the money expansion and rising prices, to extend business and accumulate debt. They, too, are suffering under the contracting process—the revolution of the currency—the general fall in prices, and the particular depression of their staple. Their supposed gains have been swept away beyond hope of recovery—they have contracts entered into in a season of inflated currency, to be met with diminished means; and a demonstration, that embarrassments of South Alabama, from these causes, are within the reach of a few months—suffering what is inevitable, without violent efforts to do impossible things, order, labor—frugality—and above all, good faith—will, in less than twelve months, relieve South Alabama from debt and embarrassment. Thence forward, will go on, we hope, a new era of sound banking and prudent business.

From the Baltimore Monument.
It has always been a matter of regret, with me, that false pride could not be made, like the criminal offence. It is the parent of about thirty crimes, as almost any other vice for such a list is a weakness, it is much to be pitied; it is a compound of ignorance, deception, and folly, and the world is full of it. It is a matter of consideration, but strange, as it may appear, that influence strikes at the very root of a virtuous and flourishing community. Like intemperance, assuming the shape of a national calamity, it merits the serious reflection of every thoughtful man, who have gone forth armed with themselves, been slaves to this insidious evil. Self-love may prompt a man to do a good deed, but false pride has never; it is incompatible with its nature. In our own country, its chief consists in making labor a degradation, thus kinging at the very foundation of our prosperity. It is a people. "There never was in the history of the world, so much scheming was resorted to, to avoid hard work, no period which could low, or manifest such a wild spirit of speculation as the recent. The rich man to-day is the poor man of tomorrow. Fortunes are staked upon the rise and fall of stocks, as upon the cast of a die. They are created by fraudulence. In the most of all eyes are cast upon the master-spirit of the prize, and the evening finds him a disgraced and thunder-struck at the countless methods adopted to retain soft hands. Why does this great disease so extensively prevail? Certainly not for the security of happiness, for it is fruitful of pain, anxiety, not for health, for it enervates the body, and frequently destroys. Sir Walter Scott, I think, has bought a hatchet and fella tree; consequently the mark being true, it cannot be from necessity. It is pride, whispers, it is not genteel to work. It is banefully illustrated.

Does the successful merchant make his mechanic? Very seldom. Does the professional man make his son a mechanic? More seldom still. But does not the fortunate mechanic make his son the guardian of cloths and calicoes. Is this? Is the yard-stick more honorable than the jack-plane? The goose quill more dignified than the trowel? But, unfortunately, the abundance further! Look back fifteen or twenty years, and behold the barefooted adventurer, at the present time rolling in wealth! or spending his income of some three thousand per annum in the useful rudiments of housewifery? Does he rarely? Is it because the healthful exercise of domestic duties is disgraceful? Oh no! False pride says "it would be ungentle for ladies to wash their delicate fingers that bring such sweet sounds from a piano, to dust the gorgeous instrument itself. How supremely ridiculous is this illegitimate pride! Thousands of daughters whose mothers have been raised in a kitchen, and their fathers had ever made a loaf of bread or washed one pocket-handkerchief? They would move from the dignity of their ancestors! A few years more, roll round, and the thrifty but imprudent parents dies; and then comes the scramble for some twelve divisions of his hard earned estate. How small does a large fortune appear, when appropriated to numerous heirs. The daughters must course marry gentlemen for pride dictates it; the gentlemen, of course, must squander their patrimony. And what has the parent bequeathed to society and his country? Children raised in idleness; without the stimulant to add one iota to the general substantial prosperity of the community.

Can there be a doubt but what honest laborers daily becoming more and more stigmatized, what follows? A groveling imitation from all classes; to indulge in which, the most unprincipled means are resorted to. "Let it proceed with will be a stigma to earn your 'bread by the sweat of your brow.'" Infect the country—the farm with the same poison that flows through the veins of Franklin, a parallel to that of Montezuma. With us, labor is every thing; it is more precious than the mines of Mexico; more valuable than countless wealth. It is not only the foundation of our confederacy; it is the tower of strength upon which our liberties may rest forever. The highest altitude of the earth may exalt a nation, the brilliant phenomena that illuminate the heavens, they dazzle but for a moment; and, as is the case with Spain, sink into darkness or gloom. So with the labor of man, its glory is centered in the heart, and we hold it in the strides of improvement, the success of invention, the perfection of mechanical skill, and the incalculable ability to our best institutions, which give them in their own nature and existence. Industry is grand lever upon which this nation must depend for its continued growth; and indolence does but retard its usefulness; and false pride does but bring it into disrepute, just as the turning of a simple valve makes powerless the mightiest engine.

SELMA, APRIL 15.
It gives us infinite pain to record a most unfortunate event which occurred in our town yesterday, the circumstances of which we are not minutely conversant with to detail minutely or accurately. We can only state briefly that a misunderstanding existing between Mr. Wm. Bevin and Dr. James R. Dickinson, they met and after some angry words had passed between them, a rencounter ensued, in which the latter received a stab from a Bowie knife, which caused his death in about twenty minutes. Mr. Bevin's surgeon, \$20,000 to stand his trial at the next term of the Circuit Court of this county. —*Free Press.*

A Windfall.—It is said that a worthy farmer in Norfolk county, a few days since, while ploughing his field, turned up a stone, which covered the mouth of a small brick vault, containing a box of fourteen thousand dollars. The amount is said to be cayed, the treasure must have remained hidden for many years, and was probably deposited during the revolutionary war, by some privateer from the river, on the bank of which the sum is situated. We are glad that so large a sum of gold has been brought to light at this time when specie is particularly desirable. —*Norfolk Beacon.*

BLANK DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MAY 4, 1837.

We are authorized to announce Hon. REUBEN CHAPMAN, as a candidate for to represent this Congressional District next Congress of the United States.

to notices in several East Tennessee papers that the Hon. Baily Peyton since from Congress, has been engaged, for

in making public harangues in the and villages in that section of the at speech of which we have seen made in Athens, on the 20th April.

attack upon the private and political Whitney, was represented as being in the extreme—alleging that dishonesty, perjured, bankrupt traitor.

be so far beneath the notice of all as Mr. Peyton would have the he is certainly not elevating his by pursuing such a course towards

course of the same speech he stated antioch, Land Sales, notes of the State Pica were better than gold and all

paper of the Tennessee banks was per cent under par. Alabama, he a doubtful State in the President and the Editor of the Athens Cou-

certainly more than estimated, "that in order to sway the vote of that

ly no man who was an honest politi could indulge in such suspicions and

that the vote of Alabama could be such a pitiful consideration, or even be bought with any consideration

of Mr. Peyton had been a candidate tion, this "circuiting and stumping might in some degree be excusable,

infer was not the case, for his speeches concluded by informing the people that

en solicited to become a candidate for that he had received many communi-

the subject, and for the present was certain what course would be most pr-

good could grow out of an evil, we might hope, that the present embarrassments

entire people, would cause them to give versity to the employment of their

capital in future. So long as their so entirely vested in raising Cotton,

er has been and ever will be the great monopoly and speculation, and conse-

subject to great fluctuations in price, they expect to enjoy uniform and permanent

y. We have often wondered why more had not been paid to the subject of man-

in the older sections of the Southern and the reason given by those with

have conversed on the subject, has gently been, that other modes of invest-

mis a greater and more speedy profit, the difficulty of procuring the requisite

y. As to the first objection, even ad profits to be greater and more speedy

ence has proved that they are not more the last would vanish on the commence-

the erection of manufactories, of various relation to our own section of the coun-

which we wish to speak more particularly, yet to have made much progress in

et, but its numerous natural advantages position are too manifest to remain

ected. Let our railroads be once com- and manufactories of various sorts in so-

eration, and it does not require a prophet that universal embarrassment and dis-

it would not be the consequence of a fall in the price of cotton. Within a few

place there are a number of seats, power might be used for any pur-

to almost any extent; there are also exhaustible beds of iron ore of the

y. We have also been informed that several splendid seats for a paper mill,

is not, we believe, a single paper in the southern country, one situated here

ish most of the south-west. If some could be induced to erect a paper fac-

established, and that no new State should hereafter be admitted into the Union whose constitution of government shall sanction or permit the existence of domestic slavery."—*Boston Sentinel of the 30th ult.*

Jackson, Tenn. April 14.
JOHN A. MERREL.

This notorious individual was brought to the bar of the Supreme Court on Tuesday last, and the matters for error assigned in the proceedings of the Court below argued by William Yeager and J. W. Chalmers on behalf of the Prisoner, and Geo. S. Yeager, Attorney General, for the State.

The sentence of the court below was affirmed, and Murrel remanded to the Penitentiary to serve his term yet unexpired.—*Truth Teller.*

ADVERTISING—ITS BENEFITS.
The author of the work entitled the "Great Metropolis," says that "every one who has paid the least attention to the philosophy of newspapers, must have remarked that advertisements are the last things to come to a paper, so they are the last to leave it."

There cannot be a stronger general proof of the advantages of advertising. If a tradesman pays 20 dollars for a sign over his door, which can be read by those only who pass it, what must a more descriptive sign, to be worth, in the shape of an advertisement, which is carried into many hundreds of families in town and country, and read beyond all doubt, by thousands of people? Advertisements in truth, are moveable signs, which meet the eye of customers in all places and situations, and that man of business who is deterred by the comparatively trifling charge from the advantage

advertising affords, cannot boast very largely of the minuteness of care with which he traces causes and effects.

A PUZZLE.
To be Read Aloud.

Once had—on both I set great store—and a Lent my—and took this note therefore—to my Asked my—and naught but words I got—of my Lost my—for sue him I would not—and my money friend

If I had—as I had once before—and a I'd keep my—and play the fool no more—and my FROM FLORIDA.

Tallahassee, March 29.
PEACE.—We have no news from the army but such as is calculated to inspire strong confidence that peace will be restored to our Territory. A gentleman who arrived a few days ago from the Suwannee, states that about one hundred Indians were encamped on that stream, and had hoisted a white flag. A deputation was sent to consult with them, and the result of the conference we have not learned.

Since writing the above we learn that 26 of the Micassau Indians have surrendered to Maj. Stewart, and promise to lead him to 40 or 50 more.

Fort Drake, (E. F.) March 20.
To the Editors of the Charleston Courier.

GENTLEMEN—Captain Ringgold, with a detachment of troops from the army, has arrived here, and brings the gratifying intelligence that Micapony, "the Governor of the Florida Indians," the head and chief of all the tribe, has been true to his "talk," as sent by the Chiefs. Ho-la-tu-chie and Jumper, on the 20th ult. Micapony came into Fort Drake on the 16th inst. and then and there confirmed in council, the articles of capitulation, by signing an acknowledgment that they were entered into by his order, and had received his full consent.

Micapony stated he would be obliged to return and collect his people—that they could not be ready in a moment; but he would use his best exertions for a speedy removal.

Nearly all the Indian negroes have come in, Jumper, Alligator, Tigertail and Abraham. The Cloud and others are at Fort Dale. The war is at an end, and strange as it may appear, the renowned Powell or Occochee, as he is called at the north, turns out to be a person of no influence, and not recognised by the Chiefs as prominent among them. This fact has been known to the Army from the time it made the march to Lake Topkiska, where Jumper first came in.

Yours,
A. SUBSCRIBER.
Black Creek March 30.

Dear Sir—News has just arrived, that Capt. Beal, with 150 men surrounded on Sunday last, and took prisoners, twenty Indians at Suwanee Old Town. Three of them have since made their escape—among whom is the noted chief Hicks. This news you may rely upon as being correct. In haste, yours, &c.

JACKSONVILLE, March 30.
It is reported that on Saturday last, just at sundown a Mr. Pindarvis, was within three miles of Newnansville, fired on by Indians. There were six Indians in the party, and Mr. Pindarvis came close upon them before he observed them. They endeavored to cut off his retreat, and seemed more desirous to take him and his horse, than to kill him. When they saw that he was about to succeed in making his retreat, they fired two shots at him.

The same party took off two horses belonging to Col. Rawles. These Indians are strangers, it is supposed, and their acts are no indication of the intention of the Indians generally.

The Express from Black Creek to day brings news in addition to the above, that the son of Philip came into camp at Fort Armstrong, on the 27th inst. sent by his father to obtain rations—and to ask Micapony to go see Philip, who has burned himself severely.

It seems from this that Philip had not come in, as stated in our paper of this morning. He is about 6 miles from Camp.

SAVANNAH, April 10.
The steamer Forrester, Capt. Dillon arrived yesterday afternoon from Black Creek.

The dates from the army are to the 5th, and from Fort Heileman to the 7th. From a passenger, and the Captain of the F. we learned that Abraham and family, who were at Fort Dale, state that Micapony, Jumper, Philip and Powell, had started from Tampa Bay on the 3d inst.

Tigertail and his band have arrived at Fort Armstrong, and Cloud and Alligator at Tampa Bay.

It is now conceded that the war is at an end, and that there will be no more fighting.

THE CREEK INDIANS.
The Columbus Sentinel of last Thursday, states, that after the victory obtained by Gen. Wellborn over the Indians on the Pea River, he continued his pursuit of them, and that he again came up with them encamped in a swamp, in a short time afterwards. After reconnoitering their position, without discovering himself in a position to receive them, at a point where they would be obliged to emerge. On their approach at a signal given, and when within gun shot distance, Wellborn and his men discovered themselves, and gave the enemy a volley, which brought twelve more to the ground either killed or mortally wounded. The remainder betook themselves to flight. Wellborn in pursuit.

NORTH CAROLINA BANKS.—The notes of the State Bank of North Carolina and the Bank of Newbern, are not redeemable after the second of Thursday in November next. The Bank of the State of North Carolina, Raleigh Bank and its branches, Cape Fear Bank and its branches, and the Merchant's Bank at Newbern, may be considered very good, as the stockholders of each are jointly responsible.

The Mexican Mines, which have yielded for a century or two, on an average, \$10,000,000 per annum, are at present mostly owned in England. Great Britain will not be an inattentive spectator of whatever relates to Mexico and its neighboring territory.

A pint of sweetened milk, followed by a like quantity of a strong infusion of tobacco, given to a horse that has the botts, is said to be an infallible remedy for that disease.

The New Orleans Commercial Herald of the 1st inst. announces positively the appearance in that city of several cases of the Influenza or Grippe, which has been so fatal in Europe.

LATEST FROM TEXAS.
New Orleans, April 1, 1837.

By the arrival of several schooners from Texas yesterday we have the most flattering intelligence of the condition of that country. All is peace and quiet for the present. No apprehensions of invasion or blockade are entertained, and the spies, who have just returned from the Rio Bravo state that no signs of an approaching army were to be seen in that quarter.

The recruiting service had been suspended, under the supposition that there will not soon be need of any more troops than are now enlisted.

Externally, Texas is in a flourishing condition, her planters are all busily engaged with their crops, which are said to be very promising, while in the towns, the inhabitants are actively employed in preparing houses for stores, offices, &c. The emigration to the country is already very considerable, and increasing every day.

NOTICE.
Committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on Saturday the 21st day of January 1837, a negro man, who calls his name Sam, about 40 or 45 years of age, and says he belongs to a man by the name of Samuel Puckett, but now says he belongs to Samuel Perkins; he has two fore teeth out below, and his upper teeth very wide apart, about five feet high and stout built, dark complexion, though not very black. He says his master bought him of a Mr. Thompson of Bedford County, Virginia, and he left him while on his way to Mississippi.

The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
January 28, 1837.—n2—tf.

The above negro who has heretofore called his name Tom, now says that his real name is JIM; and that instead of the names he has heretofore given, his master is a Mr. Branford, an elderly man who has one eye out, and wears a piece of green silk over the eye that is out. His master he says, lives within six miles of Erie, Green County, Ala. He says that another negro man named Dave, ran away at the same time he did, who was taken up and lodged in Mobile Jail.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
May 4, 1837.

NOTICE.
COMMITTED to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 19th April, 1837, a negro man named GREEN, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about six feet high and very stout built, yellow complexioned, and has large whiskers. He says he was stolen and conveyed off some time since, by a man named Henry Ivens, from Elbert Hilder, living in Pickens County, Ala.

The owner of the above named slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
April 20, 1837.—tf.

NOTICE.
TAKEN up and now in Jail in the county of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age, who calls his name SANCHE, and says he belongs to Alley Pollard of Autauga County, Alabama—about five feet ten inches high, dark complexion, a scar over his left eye.—The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.
January 5th, 1837.—tf.

MILL-WRIGHTS.
THE subscribers having located themselves one mile west of Jacksonville, are now prepared to execute all orders in the Mill-Wright business at the shortest notice and in the best of style.

WILLIAM J. BEENE, JAMES H. TEMPLETON.
Those indebted to the undersigned for Music tuition, are hereby requested to make immediate settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

WILLIAM J. BEENE.
March 16, 1837.—6t.

Planter's Hotel.
WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama.

J. D. HYMPHREYVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the House recently occupied by L. J. Bradford, Esq., and fitted it up for the reception of Company, either transient or permanent. As his Larder will always be stored with the best market affords, and his Stables with plenty of provender, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

March 30, 1837.—3m.

The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Register, will publish the above notice 3 months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

BATTALION ORDERS.
THE officers and privates of the Battalion of Cavalry (Benton Rangers) will attend at Alexandria on the first Saturday in May next by 10 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law directs. Also, on the third Saturday in the town of Jacksonville. The public arms can be procured by each private by the first of April, by applying to their respective Captains, to whom they will be delivered. Defaulters at our last muster will be notified by the proper authority to attend on the first Saturday in May at Alexandria, to show cause if any, why they did not attend said muster.

By order of,
WM. ARNOLD, Lieut. Col.
JOSEPH HOUSTON, Adjutant Comd't Benton Rang.

March 4, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately settled in Jacksonville, and is now carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS,
On the south-east corner of the square, opposite Judge Pendleton's Hotel. He pledges himself to keep on hand the latest and most approved Fashions of the North and East, and will shortly be able to wait on his customers at the shortest notice.

He has likewise in the front room of his shop, a number of articles for sale consisting of

FAMILY GROCERIES,
Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Tobacco, Raisins, &c. &c.

THOMAS FAYETTE.
March 23, 1836.—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.
The undersigned will offer for sale on the 15th of July, next at his residence

A Tract of Land
containing fifty or sixty acres, twelve of which are cleared and fit for cultivation. The place is well improved, lying on Cane Creek, on the road from Mallory's Mill to Robinson's bridge, 12 miles from Mallory's Mill.

At the same time and place he will sell all his stock, consisting of CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit until the first of November next will be given—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

GEORGE W. BAGBY.
March 11th, 1837.—n8—6t.

To Cotton Growers.
AND OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.
THE undersigned having purchased an interest in Messrs Clark & Peters' extensive Ware-House in this place, offer their services as

Receiving & forwarding Agents
for our country friends, and solicit a share of patronage. They will also ship Cotton for the up country Cotton planters, at the shortest notice, to any of the Northern States, and with the least expense, and hope by strict adherence to their orders and interest, to gain a share of public confidence.

NICHOLS, POOR & HALL.
Jan. 28, 1837. n6 4t.

The Talladega and Jacksonville papers will give the above four insertions, and forward their accounts.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Having settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

NOTICE.
THE SUMMER SESSION OF THE Jacksonville Male Academy

Has commenced, and is now open for the reception of students. The institution is under the superintendence of Joseph Wilson.

March 4th, 1837.

WANTED TO HIRE
IMMEDIATELY, 6 or 8 Laborers, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply at this office to John Christian at the mouth of Wewoke creek, Coosa county.

Wetumpka, Feb. 18, 1837.
The Jacksonville Republican will publish this three times.—*Alabama Argus.*

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Having located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above named counties, and to the public generally; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.

April 27, 1837.—tf.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Benton County.
TAKEN UP by William N. Young, near the White Plains, a Bay Mare.—No marks or brands perceivable. Appraised to \$30 dollars. April 10th, 1837.

M. M. HOUSTON, Ck.
April 27, 1837.—3t.

DISSOLUTION.
THE partnership heretofore existing between Fleming and Headden in the Carriage Making Business is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Those indebted to them for work heretofore done are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment. Those who fail to do so by the 21st day of April next, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer.

WM. H. FLEMING, WM. HEADDEN.

THE COACH MAKING BUSINESS, will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned. His shop is on the east side of Maine street about one hundred yards south of the square.

N. B. Repairing of all kinds done in the neatest and most durable manner, and upon the shortest notice.

WM. H. FLEMING.
March 23, 1837.—3t.

JOB PRINTING,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office.

TO PRINTERS & PUBLISHERS.
THE Subscribers have just connected their new Specimen Book of light-faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond; Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Agate on Nonparel body; Nonparel, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Minion, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Brevier on Bourgeois body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Bourgeois on Brevier body; Bourgeois Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Bourgeois on Long Primer body; Long Primer Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica, Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Pica on Small Pica body; Pica Nos. 1 & 2 & 3; Pica on English body; English No. 1 & 2; Great Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; Five lines Pica to twenty; 6, 7, 9 & 10 lines Pica ornamental; 6, 7, 9, 12 & 15 lines Pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 16 lines Antique shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers from Pearl to seven line Picas, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card borders; near two hundred thousand metal ornaments; brass rule; leads of various thickness; Astronomical, Mathematical, and physical signs; metal braces and dashes three to thirty ems long Diamond and Nonparel music of various kinds; Great Primer and double Pica scripts on inclined body; Antiques; light and heavy two-line letters, full face roman and italics; Nonparel, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Small Pica, Minion, Brevier, Minion, and Brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon. A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order; together with every other article made use of in the Printing business, all of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

CONNER & COOKE,
Corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y.
Proprietors of newspapers printed in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement—times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry, provided they take twice their amount of bill in type.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Jacksonville Republican.

Circumstances having rendered it impracticable to continue the publication of the "Jacksonville Register," the undersigned has determined to continue the business in this place, by publishing a Political and Miscellaneous Newspaper of the above title; designed to meet the wants, and advocate and sustain the growing interests of the people of this section of country.

A candid avowal of the future political course of the paper now proposed, will of course be expected by those disposed to patronize it; and from this avowal the publisher feels no disposition to shrink; but as the present is the closing scene of one administration, and the commencement of a new one is near at hand, a brief sketch of his past political principles, will perhaps be a sufficient index to the future. To the leading measures of the present administration he has been uniformly friendly, and voted for the present Chief Magistrate at the only election in which his age entitled him to a vote. At the last Presidential election, he voted for Martin Van Buren, under an honest conviction, that he would not disappoint the expectations he had given his friends reason to entertain; and that he would administer the government upon those republican principles, under which our country has arrived at the present unprecedented state of prosperity.

Should these expectations prove to be well founded, he will at all times take pleasure in manifesting his approval of the administration.

With respect to State policy, this paper will, upon all suitable occasions, advocate the important interests of education and internal improvement, and such other topics as may from time to time be proposed, calculated to advance the happiness and prosperity of the State.

Temperate and well written communications, favoring any political doctrine, will be cheerfully inserted in the paper; at the same time its columns will be vigilantly guarded against personal invective and abuse. A portion of its columns will be occupied with the news of the day, both foreign and domestic; Agricultural and Commercial information; Essays on literary, scientific, and moral subjects; biographical and historical sketches; the latest improvements in the mechanic arts; and in short, whatever can be procured and published; calculated to amuse, interest or instruct.

The publisher is sensible of the difficulties to be encountered in an undertaking in which he must endeavor to please such a variety of tastes as is to be found in any community, and also his having to rely more on his long practical experience in the printing business, than any uncommon advantages either of talent or education. He hopes, however, that this experience, together with an untiring zeal to promote all the great interests of society, according to his best judgment and ability, will insure him that liberal patronage, which is certainly the individual interest of every good citizen to afford to a respectable and well conducted printing establishment.

J. F. GRANT.

CONDITIONS.
THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be published every Thursday, on a large imperial sheet, good paper, at Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance.

Rail-Road Meeting.
THE Citizens of Benton County are requested to attend at Jacksonville, on Tuesday of Circuit Court at 5 o'clock, P. M. at which time books of subscription will be opened for the Capital Stock of said Rail Road company; and such information given in relation to the intentions and views of the company as may be in my power. In the mean time persons wishing to take stock in said Road can do so upon application to Charles Lewis, Esq. at Jacksonville, or to Major Thomas M. Likens.

ALVIN A. MCWHORTER.
President of W. & C. R. R. Co.
April 6, 1837.—2t.

A RIGHT EDUCATION.

Education has reference to the whole man, body, the mind and the heart, its object, and when rightly conducted, its effects, is to make him a complete creature after his kind. To his frame, it would give vigor, activity and beauty; to his senses, correctness and acuteness; to his intellect, power and truthfulness; to his heart, virtue. The educated man is not the gladiator, not the scholar, nor the upright man, alone; but a just and well-balanced combination of all three. Just as the educated tree, is neither the large root, nor the giant branches, nor the rich foliage, but all of them together. If you would make the perfect man, you must not look for him in the circus, the university, or the church, exclusively; but you must look for one who has "mens sana in corpore sano"—a healthful soul in a healthful body. The only one worthy to be called educated, is the one who is the object of education. This doctrine being correct it leads on to other interesting thoughts. We have said that the unfolding of all the powers and capacities is education. From this it follows, that all departments of our nature are to be attended to, and that none of them can be safely be overlooked. Obedience to the laws of one, will not avert the consequences which follow the infringement of the laws of others. An Herculean body will not supply strength to the intellect; a Baconian mind will not accord purity of heart; a Howland-like philanthropy will not fill the office of a cultivated understanding. So, on the other hand, no amount of talent will bestow the peaceable fruits of righteousness, and no degree of devotion to the care of the affection will heal a wound, or keep off a consumption. Our Maker has lent us no useless attribute or power; they are all necessary to one complete being; and to despise and abuse any of them, is, sooner or later, to meet with trouble.—T. B. Fox.

WHAT IS EDUCATION?

Our main object should be the development and the discipline of the mind. As has already been hinted, we are not to fill up a vacant space, but to call forth the slumbering powers; not to furnish an empty apartment, but to exercise the mental faculties. Children are to be taught to observe, think, reason; they are to be prepared to acquire knowledge as they need it; and not to be loaded like beasts of burden. It is a great error to suppose that the all-important matter is to pile up in that store-house, the memory, the contents of books, bundles of facts, and other persons' ideas. Yet many have no higher conception of the duties of a teacher. Proofs of this are found in the conduct of many parents. "I wish my child to learn to read, write, and spell; I wish him to study arithmetic and geography"—is the beginning, middle and end, of their direction to the schoolmaster. They set down acquisition as the end of education. It is how far the pupil has gone, how many books he has read, how numerous the usual questions—not what intellectual habits he has formed, what mental power he has obtained. The idea seems to be, that knowledge is a sort of coin by which subsistence is to be purchased, and the more one has of it the richer will he be; not that progress in life depends upon the accuracy and vigor with which the understanding operates. The incorrectness of this notion is apparent. We know little or nothing of the child's future lot; we cannot, therefore, except with regard to a few things, tell precisely what sort of information he may need; but we do know that in any and every condition, his success will depend upon the possession of a well-developed and balanced mind. The great object, then, should be to fit him for all the exigencies and scenes of life, by unfolding and teaching the use of his faculties.—H.

NEW YORK ABOLITION RIOTS.

We publish an account of another abolition riot in the city of New York. The object of it was to take forcible possession, out of the hands of the law, of a reclaimed runaway slave. We publish two accounts of the transaction—one from a correspondent, and another from a slip from the Star office. The Star says that it hopes the negro will not be given up until there no longer remains "a loop to hang a doubt on." What would the star have?—If our correspondent be correct in his statement, we see not how there could remain a doubt. He says that eight or ten gentlemen of great responsibility, and had visited Dr. A., and knew the servant's testimony to be set aside by the evidence of perjured negro scoundrels from the five points, hundreds of whom could be not to swear to anything for a dollar a piece?—Reformer.

NEW YORK, April 13th, 1837.

I will attempt to give you a sketch of that took place yesterday, in as impartial a manner as my feelings, now highly excited, will permit. A fugitive slave, the property of Dr. ALLAN, of Baltimore, was brought before the Recorder. Eight or ten witnesses were summoned on behalf of the complainant—men of great responsibility—some of them residents of New York, who visited the Doctor and knew his servant.

They one and all swore to the identity of the man, when, lo and behold, a host of negroes were brought in, who swore in good round oaths that he (the slave) had been in the city of New York from birth!!! I going on. The negroes, who had collected to the number of 3,000, talked loudly and boldly that they would not let the negro man leave this "free city." That if he was the slave of the Doctor, they would purchase him; and as he was not willing to take a fair remuneration for him; they would release him!

This information I communicated to Hays, who is much of a man—afraid of nothing, and determined to do his duty. Two of the police and several Southern gentlemen determined to stand by and see the issue. The abolitionists were in large bodies, and loud as while the negro was taken to the Court of Sessions, and such a rush—then, after going through a round of evidence, they adjourned till today at 1 P. M.—In bringing the negro from the court house there was a general rush. I was carried some distance, and knocked down, and my friends, Hays was rescued, to the rescue, was the cry. The dense body of negroes moving rapidly along, created such a stench that I was almost suffocated. A lawyer by the name of Wheeler, at last, and at that moment they seized the slave pushed him into the crowd, and away he went. The noise was great; the acclamations of the negroes, and the shouts of the abolitionists might have been heard three miles. But we ten Southern were not to follow the fugitive, and traced him to his charnel house.—Then we nabbed him, brought him and lodged him in jail. Can the South-We must do something; and that quickly! The negro has had his master bound over to the sum of \$5000, for false imprisonment. Look at the expense, an owner is put to get his slave. His boarding, witnesses, law fees, &c. Can this, will it be tolerated? F.

From the Cincinnati Daily Gazette.

AFTERNOON NOTICES.

THE NEW YORK REMEDY.—The latest accounts from New York, as given in this day's Gazette, is, that all the banks of credit, monster Nick Biddle taking the lead, won't do. Provisions and cotton cannot be kept up to their prices. Bleating produces until his stomach first rejects its natural food, next its exciting aliment. Prostration, and, with a good constitution, there comes a restoration to health. The business world has been drunk until it can no longer keep so. Taper off as it may, great prostration must necessarily precede partial revivification. There must be revolutions in business of the most thorough character. In poor may look for some improvement in their condition, and the great bank loafers may expect to find their level.

What has been the cause of the pressure now experienced? Speculation has been the cause. Speculation, carried off without compass or rudder, on a flood of credit, and thoughtlessly spreading all its sails, as if the sky would always be serene, and the ocean always without a ripple. Speculating thing, deceiving it gold, and waked at last to find that it holds rubbish in its grasp. Why then should we be surprised that men fail, when the wonder only is that they did not fail before; that the house of cards did not sooner topple to the ground; that the unsubstantial fabric was not sooner swept away.—Augusta (Ga.) Age.

Pistols for two and a Cowskin for one.

We learn from the Illinois Patriot, that an affray recently occurred in the town of Jacksonville between two "youngsters," about a pistol, which was declined. Upon this declaration, the Knight of the Pistol commenced cowskinning the other, which, it appears he succeed in doing pretty effectually. The finale, however, was not so fortunate for the assailant. "Being somewhat elated," as the Patriot remarks, "with his feats of chivalry," and while in the act of showing to the passers by, how the thing was done, his bosom, suddenly went off; the ball penetrated his thigh, and was extracted near the knees.—Phila. Mirror.

MENTAL FEVER.—Of the causes of distress, anxiety of mind, is one of the most frequent and important.

When we walk the streets of large commercial towns, we can scarcely fail to remark the hurried gate and care-worn features of the well-dressed passengers. Some young men, indeed, we may see with countenances possessing natural cheerfulness and color, but these appearances rarely survive the agitations of animal existence, and change with the conclusion that "life is a state of force." What he would urge is a moral

Civilization has changed our character of mind as well as body. We live in a state of unnatural excitement—unnatural because it is partial, irregular and excessive. Our muscular waste for want of action; our nervous system is worn out by excess of action.—Thackeray on the Effects of Arts &c.

PERSEVERANCE.—The great Asiatic conqueror known by the name of Tamerlane possessed a character remarkable for perseverance, so much so, that no difficulties caused him to recede from what he had once undertaken. The anecdote related by him is published for the encouragement of those who are now laboring to obtain the necessary accommodations in order to sustain themselves in these times of general distress in money affairs.

"I once," he said, "was forced to take shelter from my enemies in a ruined building. In this hopeless condition, I fixed my eyes on an ant, that was carrying a grain of corn larger than itself up a high wall. I numbered the efforts it made to accomplish the object. The grain fell sixty-nine times to the ground; but the insect persevered, and the seventieth time it reached the top. This sight gave me courage at the moment, and I never forgot the lesson."

NEWSPAPERS.—The Honorable Judge Longstreet says, "Small is the sum required to patronize a newspaper, and amply remunerated is the patron. I care not how humble and unpretending the gazette he takes. It is next to impossible to fill a sheet with printed matter fifty-two times a year, without putting into it something that is worth the subscription price. Every parent whose son is off from him at school should be supplied with a newspaper. I well remember those of my school-mates who had, and other things being equal, the first were always decidedly superior to the last, in debate and composition at least. The reason is plain: they had command of more facts, as well as copious and interesting miscellany, and which youth will peruse with delight when they will read nothing else."

From the Louisville Advertiser.

We meet with the following extract of a letter in the New York Herald. It seems to us to refer to "rumor on rumor."

LONDON, 17 Feb. 1837.

I will give you an important piece of news. The British Cabinet is now secretly negotiating for the possession of the Island of Cuba, for four millions sterling to be advanced to the present government of Spain. I understand that Mr. Stevenson, your minister, intends to seek an interview with Lord Palmerston on the subject. It is now said that the negotiation has alarmed the French government, and that they intend to abandon all their conquests in Africa in order to retreat to the present government of Spain. The advance on Constantine has been countermanded with this view. There is a rumor also in the high diplomatic circles, that Lord Palmerston intends to get Cuba as a check upon Texas and Mexico. The whole intrigue will be completed soon. I will write you again. Mr. Fay and lady have recovered from the influenza. The Whig ministry is shaking. A crisis is at hand.

THE TEXANS residing in New Orleans, held a meeting on the evening of the 13th, at the Western Exchange in that city, for the purpose of appointing a day to celebrate the recognition of Texian Independence, by the American Congress.—Decatur Observer.

Highway Robbery near Mobile.

On the 20th of March, Mr. Walter Woodyard was robbed, in the public road, only eight miles from the city of Mobile, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, by three highwaymen! They dragged him from his horse blindfolded him, and carried him into a swampy place, where, after rifling his pockets of his money, nearly \$3,000, and his watch, they left him tied and his hands loose, and liberating himself. A \$5000 were notes of the Decatur Bank. Mr. Woodyard offers a reward of \$500 for the detection of the robber.

A highway robbery also recently took place near Fredericksburg, Virginia.—Hb.

Land Pirates.—We learn, from the Randolph (Ten.) Recorder, that a most daring act of robbery was committed on the plantation of Mr. Everette, eight miles above Randolph, on the Arkansas side of the river, in the morning, three men, armed with rifles, landed from a boat, near where the overseer was with the hands, and asked for employment on the farm. The overseer referred them to the proprietor, who was absent at noon. They proceeded to the house, to await his return; but finding no one at the house, the overseer's wife and children, they commenced pillaging. They took \$200 belonging to the overseer, some clothing, a fine pair of pistols, belonging to Mr. Everette, and had a trunk of his in their clutches, having the woman seized it, and they were

should take it. They threatened to shoot her, but she still clung to the trunk, to the water's edge. Fortunately, her cries attracted her husband, and the robbers seeing him coming took to their boat, leaving the brave woman in possession of the trunk. Mr. Everette and a few neighbors afterwards pursued them, found and took possession of their skiff, but the villains had escaped.—Hb.

From the Columbus Mississippi Democrat of April 8.

CONVENTION of the Legislature of Mississippi to consult upon the present pressure of the times in that State. By the following proclamation of the Governor, it will be seen that he has convened the Legislature several weeks previous to the time it adjourned to meet. That something must be done to relieve the pecuniary pressure, seems to be the general opinion of the subject, or whether any thing can be done by that body to bring about the desired relief are questions we are not prepared to answer. We fear the evil is too deep seated to be reached by legislation. It has its origin in the spirit of extravagant speculation and ran away with the sober judgment of our citizens. Do away with this spirit and all embarrassments will soon cease.

The pressure, great as it is allowed to be, we are satisfied, is much overrated, and in no small degree artificial. Mississippi will doubt. Any individual will suffer, and much property will be sacrificed, but there is a recuperative power in the unborn energies of the State, in its rich soil, and immense production of the most valuable staple in the world, which will in the end enable it to overcome all difficulties and pass through the present trying times without loss of credit. It is advantages which the State possesses, that we are to look for solid, substantial and lasting relief. If the Legislature can avert the evil for a time, and afford a temporary relief, it will be well, for all we require to get out of our present embarrassment is time. But it is not to be feared that such a relief may operate upon the community, like certain medicines do upon the human system, to recruit it for a time but ultimately undermine the constitution?

PROCLAMATION.

BY CHARLES LYNCH.

Governor of the State of Mississippi.

WHEREAS, I have received information, within the last few days, from various parts of the State, indicating in a serious point of view the pecuniary embarrassment of the community, growing out of the unparalleled pressure of the times, which precludes the usual moneyed facilities.

And whereas, a combination of circumstances calls for, and renders necessary the convocation of the Legislature, with a view of averting as far as may be, by the suitable and speedy action of that body, the impending ruin that seems to threaten a large portion of our citizens.

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT KNOWN, That by virtue of the power in me vested by the Constitution as Governor of the State of Mississippi, I do hereby convene the Legislature, and require the members thereof to assemble at the town of Jackson, the seat of Government for the State on the THIRD MONDAY IN APRIL next.

Given under my hand, and the great seal of the State, at Jackson, this 31st day of March, 1837.

By the Governor:

CHARLES LYNCH,
BARRY W. BENSON,
Secretary of State.

From the Mobile Register.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

The brig Cazenove arrived at New Orleans on Thursday from Vera Cruz. She brought dates from that port of the 30th March, and from the City of Mexico of the 26th.

The Capitol was comparatively quiet, though the excitement against foreign merchants continued to run high.

The resignation of the acting President (Corro), which was sent to Congress on the 13th, was rejected on the 15th. The Presidential Election has not terminated, and the result will not be known till the middle of April. Gen. Bustamante will, it is thought, succeed, though the dominant faction in Congress is against him, and in favor of Alarres. Santa Anna is not a candidate, but growing daily in popularity. The accounts published by him, and on his authority, of the transactions in Texas, that led to his liberation, and of his journey to Washington. The expedition against Texas is considered to be abandoned.

On the 21st ult. the French Minister received his despatches from Paris, instructing him to demand immediate satisfaction, for the alleged wrongs of France. In case of refusal, the French fleet is to be ordered from Martinique against the Mexican possessions. A similar demand by the English Government is pending, and the American Commissioner, with like instructions, is on his way.

Money is scarce, and on the 16th ult. the merchants were called together by the Government and constrained to furnish \$90,

000 to pay the troops in the Capital, warnings that the troops could not be wise be restrained. The revenue of new Tariff law, were mortgaged to

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ. We are indebted to the politeness of Honorable W. Burroughs, United States Consul at Vera Cruz, for our regular the Censor from the 20th of Feb. to the 1st of March inclusive.

The difficulties in Yucatan are associated to the ambition of General Torio.

The Merida Comet upbraids the Government in round terms for opposing the edicts of supreme government, and censures the party for their interference.

Santa Anna in a letter, to the Commander of Vera Cruz, from his farm Matamoros, under date of 1st March, expresses his willingness to take the oath to the new fundamental laws as general of Mexican army.

The Society of Friends are very enraged at President Jackson's language relative to Texas. Nothing is so revolting to those writers as the idea that this country should set up the remotest claim to that territory. They abuse Mr. Monroe for signing that the Rio Bravo was the boundary of Louisiana.

The Military hospitals have been reorganized throughout the republic on principles very much like those adopted in England. There were exported from Vera Cruz during the year 1836, \$2496,843 in Gold Silver.

The papers are filled up with the letters of Mr. Ellis to the Mexican Minister of foreign affairs and his answer thereto, upon subjects of the passports.

General Santa Anna took the oath to the new fundamental laws on the 9th of March. A large assemblage was present, and General made a speech in true Spanish style full of enthusiasm for the beloved country.

Galiters with 800 men was defeated at St. Cristobal with a loss of near a hundred.

On the evening of the 9 of March, a play of Regulus was performed at the Theatre in honor of Santa Anna. The Mexicans have traced a perfect resemblance between the brave Roman and the hero of San Jacinto. Miss Joaquina Pabret delivered during the entertainment an ode in honor of liberty the Romans and Mexicans!

In the month of February, 1837, twenty-four vessels entered the port of Vera Cruz, and forty were cleared from it.—Of these, were Americans.

The subscription to the Vera Cruz Courier, is \$36 per annum—the sheet about large as the "Penny-press."

Nacogdoches is laid down as a frontier place of entry.

Almonte started for the Capitol, on the 15th with the exposition of the affair of San Jacinto, and other documents relative to the invasion of Texas.

The brig Cazenove, from Vera Cruz, arrived yesterday, bringing intelligence that the expedition against Texas had been abandoned. The general opinion is, that Mexico will never attempt to reconquer the republic. Santa Anna is daily growing in favor of the lower classes of the people, and there is no doubt that he will yet occupy the presidential chair. Money is scarce, and the government cannot procure funds to pay what few soldiers have been left.

The brig Independence, destined for the Mexican navy, has been sold, and is shortly leave for Baltimore, and will be sent ashore some time since at Matamoros. A French frigate had arrived at Vera Cruz was bought by an American house. Four others were expected from Martinique. Their object was to demand a restoration of the forced loan made on the French citizens. Poor Mexico! she is in a sad way.

While America and France threaten vengeance if prompt restitution is not made, she does not Santa Anna at the head of the army. He is the only man fit to govern the demands of France and the United States in a way that will save the honor of Mexico.

Outbreaking continues throughout the whole country, in consequence of the depression of the value of the copper coin. The United States sloop of war Natchez had sailed from Vera Cruz for Tampico and other Mexican ports, to see the United States flag respected, and to prevent any depredations from being committed on our vessels.—N. O. True American, April 14.

We take pleasure in laying before the public the following interesting extract of a letter from a distinguished Texian, a gentleman of this city, under date of the 12th of March, 1837.

"Tell the speculators we want provision more than money. People are running into the country from all quarters, thinking their money will do every thing. They are mistaken. 'Tis not so here. Flour, bread, corn, pork, bacon, lard, beans, peas, potatoes, onions, apples, and every other kind of eatables, will cost more than money. Our money is composed of gallant young men under discipline, and only want to be kept well supplied to give a good account of any Mexican

force that can come against them. Tell me, come to assist us to bring all necessities with them.

to be hoped that the hint above given acted on at once. We advise some heavy holders of flour in this city to regular vessels and send out their surplus with—*N. O. True American.*

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., MAY 11, 1837.

We are authorized to announce Hon. REUBEN CHAPMAN, as a candidate for Representative in the next Congress of the United States.

able to previous notice, a public meeting in this place on Monday evening last, at which the delegates were appointed to meet the Improvement Convention, to be held in this place on June next. Resolutions were also adopted by the meeting in favor of the Wetumpka and Coosa Rail Road; recommending the citizens of this county generally to subscribe as liberally as their ability would permit. We have not yet been furnished by the Secretary with the proceedings of the meeting, but expect to be in time for publication next week.

to the time of our latest dates, from New Orleans, failures still continued to take place, and the midst of their troubles and difficulties, a fearful fire broke out on the 8th April, which consumed between fifty and sixty houses. The fire is said, was generally believed to have been caused by accident.

will be seen by the following resolutions, adopted on the 27th April, at a meeting of the President and Directors of the Branch of the Bank of Alabama at Huntsville, that the board of Directors have promptly determined to extend assistance. It is hoped, and confidently believed, that the other Banks of the State will follow the example; at least so far as they can do so with safety to themselves.

resolved, That the drawers of any Bills of Exchange drawn by the Bank and not yet due, who may wish to make payment here, be permitted to do so, at any previous to the maturity of such bills, by adding one cent. Exchange on the amount.

resolved, That upon all Bills of Exchange held by the Bank and not yet due, the drawers of such bills be permitted to pay, one half the amount either in New Orleans or for the other half this bill will purchase other bills drawn on Orleans, or of the Eastern Cities having six months to run, on an understanding that such bills will be renewed six months longer, if application be made by the drawers twenty days previous to their maturity, the drawers reserving to themselves the right to require the drawers to renew any bill asked to be renewed.

resolved, That for persons who have drawn bills on Orleans and passed them through this Bank, which have not yet become due, and who may wish to extend the time of payment sixty or ninety days, with view of making payment in full at the expiration of that time, this Bank will purchase such bills, and in this case previously bought.

resolved, That all accommodation notes discounted by the Bank previous to the first day of January last, not yet due in full, be permitted to run until the first day of January next; and all such notes discounted since January '37, be permitted to run twelve months from the day of discount by the payment of a discount of 10 per cent on the original amount, in the next become due, and five per cent at the expiration of every 90 days thereafter until the time fixed for the payment in full of the two classes of notes mentioned above. Business notes, now under discount, may be renewed by the payment of 10 per cent when they become due, and 10 per cent every 90 days thereafter until the first day of January next, which time they must be paid in full. Additional discount may be required upon the renewal of any bill should the Board deem it expedient to demand.

JAMES PENN, Cashier.

PHRENOLOGY.

Dr. DAVID SKELTON, will deliver a Lecture on Phrenology on to-morrow evening at early candle-light, in the Presbyterian Church in this city.

the cause of the present unexampled money pressure, is a subject of deep interest; almost every one is enquiring into the causes of a calamity which has brought sudden ruin upon so many commercial houses, and all agree that over-speculation and speculation have caused the pressure. Statement of Exports and Imports will show the country has bought more than it has been able to pay for.

Exports.

1832	\$87,000,000	Imports.	\$100,000,000
1833	90,000,000		108,000,000
1834	104,000,000		127,000,000
1835	119,000,000		150,000,000
1836	139,000,000		172,000,000

Excess of Imports over Exports in 1832 \$14,000,000; in 1833, it was 18,000,000; in 1834, it was 23,000,000; in 1835, it was 31,000,000; in 1836, it was 35,000,000; thus making a balance against the country in the last five years, of one hundred and twenty-one millions! So much overtrading.

Let us look at the Government land sales for the same period:

1832	\$3,115,376
1833	4,962,394
1834	6,094,981
1835	15,810,795
1836	24,500,000

amount of indebtedness induced by the speculative sales of these lands by the speculators, cannot be known. There is no doubt, but it is immense; speculations in land have gone beyond anything ever known at any former period.

is evident from these facts, that the banks and their loans and other accommodations have culminated in the power of people, to overtrade and speculate to ruinous extent. Without bank credit, these disastrous speculations could not have been undertaken.

the cause of the evil being understood, the primary question is this—*remedy.* How is the country to be relieved from the pressure? Not by the passage of stop laws, of creation of more banks. All stop laws are violations of good faith, and at best afford only a temporary relief at the cost of honor and integrity; and in the end, inflict the most serious injury upon any community, so unhappy as resort to such immoral legislation. As to the expedient of obtaining relief from banks, that can only be a

temporary; and experience has shown that the more banks there are in a community, the greater is the pressure at this very moment. Look at Mississippi with her forty banks—at New Orleans with her sixty millions of banking capital. All a delusion—nothing real or permanent in such fictitious wealth as this. A miserable humbug at best, and the means of deluding thousands, by unwise calculations upon bank accommodations. Why then, persevere in a system like this, when its illusions are so manifest.

The only real wealth of a country, is the produce of the land and labor of its inhabitants; a crop of cotton sold for a thousand dollars, is a thousand dollars to the market, and is that much real wealth to the country. But a thousand dollars of bank notes made in the country, does not increase its wealth one cent.

What then are we to do for relief? The answer is obvious. Pay all you can—and when you have done this, you are relieved of so much; and further relief, look to industry and economy—not to bank accommodations.

CAUSES OF SUICIDE.

The following account by throwing light upon the true causes of suicide, may tend to lessen the number of those dreadful cases hereafter.—Out of 126 women, who attempted self-destruction, but who were not able to accomplish that fatal resolution, Dr. Scrip Pinel ascertained that ascertained that 61 were driven to this desperate act by grief for having lost their children, 2 by fretting at not having at not having any, 19 by misery and dereliction, 5 by jealousy, 7 in consequence of child-bed, 4 by grief for being at the hospital, 3 by imitation, 5 by trifling quarrels, 9 by political terrors in June, 1833, 11 by religious excitement, 13 by disappointment in their marriages, 3 by remorse at having stolen, 4 by remorse at having deceived their husbands, 13 in consequence of a disorderly life and prostitution, 21 by bad behavior and ill treatment of their husbands. In every one of these cases, the confessions of these poor wretches, are precious for science and morality. Another equally interesting circumstance is the manner of death they had adopted:—27 suffocated themselves with charcoal, 24 threw themselves into the Seine, 2 took vitriol, 12 starved themselves, 35 attempted to jump on of their windows, 5 tried to strangle themselves, 1 to burn herself by setting her hair on fire, 7 by inflicting wounds in their necks, 5 in their chests, 1 cut the arteries of her arm, 21 attempted to hang themselves. Suicide most frequently occurs from between 27 to 40 years of age.—*French paper.*

COMMERCIAL.

REMARKS.

Montre, April 21.

Business is in the same flat condition that it has been for weeks past. Every thing is dull enough in the way of trade. The lawyers and sheriffs are only busy men in town. Money continues to withdraw itself from the merchants' and traders' hands, except those in the Banks, and a few speculators' hands. Two or three more of the very few remaining important houses in our city, have gone under our last.

COTTON.—The article is dull enough. It is a complete drop. There is nothing doing in the business. The following is the present

MOBILE CLASSIFICATION.

Good and Choice,	none
Good Fair,	11 3/4 a 12 1/2
Fair,	9 a 10
Middling,	8 a 9
Ordinary—no sales,	5 a 6 1/2

There have been received since our last 3567 bales—exported in the same time 5516—and there now remain on hand 60,008 bales.

Correspondence of the Merchants Advertiser.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday 10 P. M. 27.

Failures have taken place here in the last two days for upwards of 27 millions of dollars. The heaviest house is that of N. & J. Dick & Co. for 15 millions. They show assets for 16 1/2 millions. A general bankruptcy is apprehended. There appears to be no escape from it. The idea of issuing post notes is entertained. Great rivalry exists between the American and French Banks. On the account they can get no concert of action whatever. The fact is, the idea of relief from the Banks is considered Utopian. They have contributed to the present State of affairs by discounting millions to a favored few. That few in failing, carry with them the whole community, so extensive are the ramifications of their operations. More than sixty millions of credit are out over and above the actual value of the products and so on of our great valley. Hence the present ruin in which all are involved.

News from Mexico to the 30th exhibits a sad state of things in that country. Santa Ana is gaining ground with the people. It is expected that great failures will take place in Havana, as an immense amount of bills have gone back to that place. We have been deluged with rain for a day or two past.

In haste, yours:

The news from New-Orleans is as bad as can well be conceived—embracing a long list of failures. Many of the strongest houses in the city have given way, and the banks said to be in a tottering condition. The fact represents the condition of the city as awful, and calculates the amount of its indebtedness to be TWO HUNDRED MILLIONS!—half of which, has been created by speculations in real estate.

A general suspension of business was apprehended, and the most gloomy forebodings as to the future. It was better for the common sense merchants who were under heavy acceptances, to suspend business than to pay the bills drawn upon them. The houses to which the business of this country was consigned will, we think, act fairly towards all. People may have their bills protested and sent back upon them, but their cotton will not have been sold at half price.

The finale of this sudden revolution in trade is not foreseen; in the present hour of distrust and panic. One reflection, however may be made; it cannot be lasting, and when it is over, the country will be benefited by a return to the sober, steady ways of prudence.

MONEY MARKET.

New-York, April 12.

Worse and worse. In spite of the gross misrepresentations and unblushing falsehoods of the Wall street press—and the general disruption of confidence to spread wider and wider. Yesterday almost every stock in the list receded, some of them to the prices and others below the prices of last Saturday. The transactions are less and less important. Money cannot be got on commercial paper, and the bank discount is now selling from 1 to 2 1/2 per cent a month. Yes—

terday another huge house in Wall street went by the board, with a large amount of surplus assets on hand, besides three or four houses in Pine and Pearl streets, being heard of those that drop into oblivion without being heard of.

The recent measures of relief adopted by the United States Bank, Manhattan Bank, and Morris Canal, may be raised on these securities, but at an atrocious rate of interest. The Morris Canal bonds are becoming unsalable and unmarketable. The usury law now passing at Albany, fosters and foment this terrible condition of things. In this demand, some people talk of the general suspension of specie payments by the banks. This, however, would be an impracticable blunder. At the resumption of specie payments, the same pressure would fall on.

Office of the Commercial Herald, 13.

Philadelphia, April 13.

The money atmosphere was darkened here somewhat yesterday, by the suspension of a highly esteemed merchant, who, we confidently believe, will soon resume payment again. And by the information received from New-York, and several failures having occurred there the day before.

Information from Mississippi comes to us most discouragingly; the complaints of the pressure are even more loud there than at New Orleans and Mobile. Land speculators are now suffering the penalty of their madness.

Office of the Courier and Enquirer, New York, April 11—3 P. M.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Matters have got to that state of depression, that it would seem of little use to speak of them, unless it were to note their improvement. Moments of sunshine, it is true, are occasionally seen in the prevailing gloom, but we fear the causes which have produced the darkness, are too deeply rooted, to be suddenly dissipated. Failures will take place. We have to announce to-day, two in the leather trade, a branch of business, which a superficial observer would have thought was out of the sphere of the circumstances in which the present pressure originated; yet such is the nature of credit, that if you strike one of the links, it vibrates throughout the whole chain.

We understand the United States Bank will sell no more Bonds. This is probably desirable, unless they at the same time, purchase private Bills of Exchange.

From the N. Y. Commercial of yesterday.

WALL STREET—1 o'clock.—There is an evident improvement in the appearance of things to-day. Whether it is attributable to the recent election in this city, or not, we cannot determine. Suffice it for us to state the fact. United States post notes have been sold at one per cent per month, which shows a considerable improvement in that description of Exchange.

To-day almost every description of stock has advanced on yesterday's prices.

Boston.—The Boston Gazette of yesterday says, that the money market for the last three days has been materially easier.

PHILADELPHIA.—It is said that there have been only two failures in Philadelphia.

GOODS.

WE acknowledge ourselves under obligations to our friends and customers for the liberal support they have extended to us, and respectfully solicit a continuance thereof.

We beg leave therefore to request the attention of the public to our STOCK OF GOODS now arriving, directly from NEW-YORK. We will not enter into a detail of the articles, comprised therein, suffice it to say, that it is general and embraces a great variety of

SUMMER GOODS!

It being the largest and most complete assortment we have ever before offered in this place. Being permanently located we will offer Goods as cheap as they can be afforded in this market. We invite all to come and examine.

WHITE, WOODWARD & Co.

Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.

INVITATION TO TRADE.

THE Subscriber would tender his sincere thanks to a liberal community for the patronage he has already received, and would therefore confidently solicit the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to examine his new arrival of Merchandise, fresh from the Cities, consisting of

Dry Goods.

Staple, Fancy, Clothing, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c.

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

Saddles, Wool Cards, Belts, Brass Knives, Spurs, Bridle-Bits, Halter Chains, Chisels, Raps, Files, Patent Butts, &c. &c.

Saddlery, Medicines, Shes and Boots, Fine China Ware, Tuscan & Fir Bonnets, Sugar & Coffee, T. Boxes & Candles, Powder & Shot, Guns, &c. &c.

With many articles well adapted to the wants of the community, all of which I will sell on liberal terms for cash, or to punctual dealers on time.

J. M. MITCHELL.

Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP by Edmund Berry, living on Muskogee Creek, a HORSE MULE, four years old, and appraised to forty dollars before John G. Watkins, Esq. May 6, 1837.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.

May 11, 1837.—31.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benon County, Alabama, on the 19th April, 1837, a negro man named GREEN, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, about six feet high and very stout built, yellow complexioned, and has large whiskers. He says he was stolen and conveyed off some time since, by a man named Henry Ivens, from Elbert Hilder, living in Pickens County, Ala.

The owner of the above named slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.

April 20, 1837.—41.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and now in Jail in the County of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age, who calls his name SANCHEZ, and says he belongs to Alley Pollard of Autauga County, Alabama—about five feet ten inches high; dark complexion, a scar over his left eye.—The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.

January 5th, 1837.—11.

NOTICE.

Committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benon County Alabama, on Saturday the 21st day of January 1837, a negro man, who calls his name Tom, about 40 or 45 years of age, and said he belonged to a man by the name of Samuel Puckett, but now says he belongs to Samuel Perkan; he has two fore-teeth out below, and his upper teeth very wide apart, about five feet high and stout built; dark complexion, though not very black. He says his master bought him of a Mr. Thompson of Bedford County Virginia, and he left him while on his way to Mississippi.

The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.

January 28, 1836.—12.

The above negro who has heretofore called his name Tom, now says that his real name is JIM, and that instead of the names he has heretofore given, his master is a Mr. Brander, an elderly man who has one eye out, and wears a piece of green silk over the eye that is out. His master he says, lives within six miles of Erie, Green County, Ala. He says that another negro man named Dave, ran away at the same time he did, who was taken up and lodged in Mobile Jail.

May 4, 1837

DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Fleming and Headen in the Carriage Making Business is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Those indebted to them for work heretofore done are earnestly requested to come forward and make immediate payment. Those who fail to do so by the 21st day of April next, may expect to find their accounts in the hands of an officer.

WM. H. FLEMING, WM. HEADEN.

THE COACH MAKING BUSINESS, will be continued as heretofore by the undersigned. His shop is on the east side of Maine street about one hundred yards south of the square. N. B. Repairing of all kinds done in the neatest and most durable manner, and upon the shortest notice.

WM. H. FLEMING.

March 23, 1837.—31.

BOTANIC DOCTOR.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, offers his services to the people of Jacksonville, and Benon county, to practice medicine on the

BOTANIC SYSTEM.

He has put himself to considerable trouble to become fully acquainted with the Thompsonian System of medicine—having spent considerable time with the agency at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had every opportunity of seeing the proper treatment of various diseases, as well as a thorough acquaintance with the medicines and the compounding or mixing the same. With these advantages, as well as that of practising more or less for the last five years, in different climates, in addition to his general success in the treatment of various diseases, he feels confident he can give general satisfaction to all who may be disposed to make a trial of vegetable medicines; (for no minerals will be used) being well satisfied that all forms of disease that can be cured by any system of medicine may be cured by this, and many have been cured by this that have been pronounced incurable by the mineral practice, and without any of the evils that often follow the use of Calomel. He would therefore recommend to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, and all chronic diseases or breast complaints, as well as all other forms of disease, to make an early application, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Relief is generally given and perfect cures have been performed, when little expectation of a recovery remained.

He has now on hand a good assortment of Medicines, and has sent on to the North for a general supply of genuine medicines, he will be able to attend promptly to any call, without laboring under the difficulty that many do, (the want of proper medicines.)

His residence is in the south-western part of the town of Jacksonville, where he may always be found unless necessarily absent. Many certificates might be produced from the most respectable part of the community to show the efficacy of the medicine, and his general success in using the same, but they are deemed unnecessary.

Feb. 11, 1837.—1411.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benon County, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benon. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.

His office is in Jacksonville.

To Cotton Growers.

AND OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.

THE undersigned having purchased an interest in Messrs Clark & Peters' extensive Ware-House in this place, offer their services as

Receiving & forwarding Agents for our country friends, and solicit a share of patronage. They will also ship Cotton for the country Cotton planters, at the shortest notice, to any of the Northern States, and with the least expense, and hope by strict adherence to their orders and interest, to gain a share of public confidence.

NICHOLS, POOR & HALL.

Jan. 28, 1837.

The Talladega and Jacksonville papers will give the above four insertions, and forward their accounts.

To Printers & Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just connected their new Specimen Book of light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given:—Diamond, Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Minion, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Brevier on Bourgeois body; Bourgeois on Brevier body, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Bourgeois on Long Primer body; Long Primer on Bourgeois body, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4; Bourgeois on Small Pica body; Small Pica, No. 1 & 2; Pica on English body; English No. 1 & 2; Great Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; Five lines Pica to twenty, 5, 7, 9 & 10 lines; Pica ornamental; 6, 7, 9, 12 & 15 lines Pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 16 lines Antique shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers from Pearl to seven line Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of card borders; near two hundred thousand metal ornaments; brass rule; leads of various thickness; Astronomical, Mathematical, and physical signs; metal braces and dashes three to thirty ems long; Diamond and Nonpareil music of various kinds; Great Primer and double Pica scripts on inclined body; Antiques; light and heavy two line letters, full face roman and italics; Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Small Pica; Minion, Brevier, Long Primer; Pica and other blacks; Nonpareil, Minion, and Brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon.

A large variety of ornaments, calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French, and Portuguese accents furnished to order; together with every other article made use of in the Printing business; all of which can be furnished at short notice, or as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

CONNER & COOKE, Corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y.

Proprietors of newspapers printed in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement—times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry, provided they take twice their amount of bill in type.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Jacksonville Republican.

Circumstances having rendered it impracticable to continue the publication of the "Jacksonville Register," the undersigned has determined to continue the business in this place, by publishing a Political and Miscellaneous Newspaper of the above title; designed to meet the wants, and advocate and sustain the growing interests of the people of this section of country.

A candid avowal of the future political course of the paper now proposed, will of course be expected by those disposed to patronize it, and from this avowal the publisher feels no disposition to shrink; but as the present is the closing scene of one administration, and the commencement of a new one is near at hand, a brief sketch of his past political principles, will perhaps be a sufficient index to the future.

To the leading measures of the present administration he has been uniformly friendly, and voted for the present Chief Magistrate at the only election in which his age entitled him to a vote. At the last Presidential election, he voted for Martin Van Buren, under an honest conviction, that he would not disappoint the expectations he had given his friends reason to entertain; and that he would administer the government upon those republican principles, under which our country has arrived at the present unprecedented state of prosperity.

Should these expectations prove to be well founded, he will at all times take pleasure in manifesting his approval of the ration.

With respect to State policy, this paper will, upon all suitable occasions, advocate the important interests of education and internal improvement, and such other topics as may from time to time be proposed, calculated to advance the happiness and prosperity of the State.

Temperate and well written communications, favoring any political doctrine, will be cheerfully inserted in the paper; at the same time its columns will be vigilantly guarded against personal invective and abuse.

A portion of its columns will be occupied with the news of the day, both foreign and domestic; Agricultural and Commercial information; Essays on literary, scientific, and moral subjects; biographical and historical sketches; the latest improvements in the mechanic arts; and in short, whatever can be procured and published, calculated to amuse, interest or instruct.

The publisher is sensible of the difficulties to be encountered in an undertaking in which he must endeavor to please such a variety of tastes as is to be found in any community, and also his having to rely more on his long practical experience in the printing business, than any uncommon advantages either of talent or education. He hopes, however, that this experience, together with an untiring zeal to promote all the great interests of society, according to his best judgment and ability, will insure him that liberal patronage, which is certainly the individual interest of every good citizen to afford, to a respectable and well conducted printing establishment.

J. F. GRANT.

CONDITIONS.

The JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be published every Thursday, on a large imperial sheet, good paper, at Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance.

FOR PRINTING, EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK DEEDS For sale at this Office.

FEW COPIES OF LEARN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

LIVING WITHIN THE MEANS.

and so, Frank, you are really going to be married," asked uncle Joshua.

"I really am, sir," replied Frank.

"And live on broth?"

"Yes, sir, and, if I cannot afford that, on water-gruel."

"And pray, have you persuaded Jane to starve with you?"

"I have persuaded her, sir, that we can be happy on the bare necessities of life; and those my industry will always procure us."

"How do you know, that you will always have health to labor in your profession?"

"Certainly do not; it would be presumption in me to speak securely on that subject."

"Yet you are going to act as if this were a certainty."

"And is it wrong, my dear sir, that I should have health and strength—these, to me, are positive wealth. I possess them now, and I must make the most of them. If the uncertainty of our possessions is to paralyze our exertions, those who have money are nearly as bad off as those who have not. Riches take to themselves wings and fly away; they are at the mercy of fire and water. Uncertainty is written upon all things. I believe my prospects are as stable as most people's."

"Let me hear what they are."

"In the first place, sir, I have health; in the next, activity; and then, my profession, is a pretty sure one. A physician will always find patients, if he is attentive and skillful; and I mean to be both. However, I confess that our greatest security for a living, will consist in our moderate desires and simple habits. You know, sir, Jane has no passion for fine dress, and in short—"

"In short, Frank, you are determined to be married, and there is an end to all argument."

"I only wait for your consent, sir."

"You know very well that mine will follow Jane's;—and she is willing to live with you on the bare necessities of life?"

"Jane only answered by an assenting smile."

"Very well, I give up; one thing, however, let me tell you: beyond bread and water, a shelter for one's head, a bag of straw to sleep on, and covering and fuel to guard us from the inclemencies of the weather, there are no positive necessities; all the rest are comparative."

"Jane had hitherto sat very quietly at her work, but she now laid it in her lap, and looked up with an air of astonishment."

"You do not agree with me, I perceive," said uncle Joshua; "tell me, then, what you think are the necessities of life."

"I confess, sir," said Jane, a little contemptuously, "when I agreed with Frank, that we could live on the necessities of life, I did not mean like the beasts of the field, but only to do so by graduating our ideas to what is around us. I am sure we shall ask for nothing more than the necessities of life—the luxuries," added she, with a pretty sentimental air, "we will draw from our own hearts."

"And I," said Frank, looking enchanted with her eloquence, "shall be the happiest of men."

"Graduating our ideas to what is around us?" exclaimed uncle Joshua. "Ah, there it is; you could live on broth, or water-gruel, if every body else did; but the fact is that nobody does, and so you, like the rest of the world, will live a little beyond your means."

"No sir," said the young people, eagerly; "we are determined to make it a rule never to exceed our means."

"As long as you keep to that rule, you are safe; you do not know what it is to be beset by temptations. But I have done; advice is of little value, where we have nothing else to give,—and that is pretty much my case; but a bachelor's wants are few."

"Yes, dear uncle," said Jane, smiling; "he wants a good fire, and a cigar half a dozen times a day; and long, long, added she, affectionately embracing him, "may you enjoy them, and give to us what is far more valuable than money,—your affection,—and on every other subject, your advice."

In one fortnight from this conversation, Frank and Jane were man and wife. Perhaps a more united, or a more rational pair, had seldom pronounced the marriage vow. They began with the wise purpose of incurring no debts; and took lodgings at a cheap rate, in an obscure, but populous part of the city.

Most young physicians begin life with some degree of Patronage, but Frank had none; he came to the city a stranger, from the wilds of Vermont, fell in love with Jane Churchwood,—uncle Joshua's niece,—a man whom nobody knew, and whose independence consisted in limiting his wants to his means. What little he could do for Jane, he cheerfully did. But after all necessary expenses were paid, the young people had just enough money to secure their first quarters; a board, and place a sign on the corner of the house, by special permission, with *Doctor Fulton* handsomely inscribed upon it. The sign seemed to excite but little attention,—as nobody called to see the owner of it,—though he was at home every hour in the day.

After a week of patient expectation, which could not be said to pass heavily,—for they worked, read, and talked together,—Frank thought best to add to the sign, "Practises for the poor gratis." At the end of a few days another clause was added—"Furnishes medicines to those who cannot afford to pay for them." In a very short time, the passer-by stopped to spell out the words, and Frank soon began to reap the benefit of this addition. Various applications were made, and though they did not as yet promise any increase of revenue, what had begun, however, from true New England calculation, was continued from benevolence. He was introduced to scenes of misery, that made wretchedness he witnessed; and when he related to his young and tender-hearted wife, the situation in which he found a mother confined to her bed, her two or three helpless children crying around her for bread, Jane would put on her straw bonnet, and follow him with a light step to the dreary abode. The first quarter's board came round; it was paid, in full, and left them nearly penniless. There is something in benevolent purpose, as industry, that cheers and supports the mind, even in the most straitened circumstances. Never was Jane's step lighter nor her smiles gay, than at present. But this could not last; the next quarter's board must be provided,—and how? Still the work of mercy went on, and did not grow slack.

"See," said Jane, one morning, when she entered with a basket on her arm, "what a present our landlady has made;—and she displayed her broken bread and cold meat. 'I am going to poor Mrs. Barber's to feed the children. Do you not think, if I could every day carry your patients such supplies as this, I should prove the best physician of the two?'"

"Healthy food," said Frank, "is undoubtedly a preventive to disease; but allow me to say, however, this morning, as consulting physician."

And they went together to Ann street, ascended a crooked flight of stairs, and entered the forlorn apartment, where lay the sick mother, while the

hungry, squaled children were gathered round the ashes upon the hearth. But an object attracted their attention, that might be said to afford all the relief in such a scene. By the side of the bed sat a lady, in the prime of life, redolent with health and beauty, and dressed in the extreme of fashion. After gazing with some surprise at the new-comers, she bent over the sufferer, sweeping her bird-of-paradise feathers in the sick woman's face, and enquired "who they were?"

In the meantime, the children gathered around Jane, and with a true animal instinct, began to scent the provision that the basket contained. It was with difficulty she could restrain their eager appetites. The lady looked on with wonder—and inhaled the odor of the vinaigrette attached to her watch-chain.

"I hope there is nothing infectious," said she, in a low voice to the doctor.

He assured her there was not. "She has been, and is reduced to this state as much by the want of nourishing food, as disease."

"Good heavens," said the lady, putting her embroidered pocket-handkerchief to her eyes, "why did she not go to the alms-house?"

The woman's lips moved, but no sound was articulated.

"There is a very foolish prejudice against this of the lady. 'I have known many people that had rather beg than go there.'"

"It is foolish," said the doctor, "if that is the case, but as long as people can earn a living without applying to the town for support, we must commend them for their exertions."

"I am very sorry," replied she, "that Martha did not let me know her situation before; I certainly would have done all I could to relieve her."

"Then you know her, madam," said Jane, for the first time speaking to the lady.

"Yes—that is, she has washed in my kitchen for some weeks."

"Months," said Martha, with exertion.

"She sent to me," continued the lady, "a few days ago, and I ordered my coachman, this morning, to find out where she lived, and I have ventured here, notwithstanding my weak nerves and delicate health."

"How good of you, madam," said Jane, who was evidently impressed by the apparent rank of the lady; "Mrs. Barber is very destitute."

"So I perceive; but I rejoice she has found friends in you, able and willing to assist her."

"We are more willing than able," said Jane meekly.

"That is precisely my case," replied Mrs. Hart. "We, who are called rich," said Mrs. Hart, have constant claims; but I will assist you in aiding poor did crimson purse, and drawing back the splendor, placed in the woman's emaciated hand a small sum. Strange as it may seem the woman discovered no gratitude but rather made a reject-

"She is too sick, madam," said Jane, springing forward, to thank you as she would; but if you will applied to the wants of the family; they are sufficient for almost every thing."

"Certainly," replied the lady; "and I should esteem it a kindness, if you or Dr. Fulton would direct me the favor to let me know how Martha goes on."

"My health does not permit such exertions as these."

"Jane, who had been maturing a little plan in her own mind, for the benefit of the child prom-ised her she would call in a few days; and Frank, saw her not only to the bottom of the crooked stool, holding the door in waiting for his lady."

"How happy," said Jane, when they returned home, "must Mrs. Hart be; so benevolent and so rich!"

"How do you know, my dear, she is so rich?" said her husband.

"Why did you not observe how costly her dress was?"

"That is no proof," said Frank; "you know she said like us she was more willing than able."

"But you know her situation must be very different from ours; why, her pelisse cost more than all my gowns put together, I will answer for it."

"If she spends so much upon her pelisse," said Frank, laughing, "I am afraid she has but little left to give away."

"That is by no means a candid conclusion," said Jane, assuming her sentimental air; "on the contrary, when we see a person richly dressed, it is but just we suppose they are wealthy."

"It would be so, if every thing was governed by justice and right reason; and we were not continually, drawing false inferences from appearances. You know, Mrs. Hart said she was very glad Martha had found friends 'able and willing to assist her,' perhaps she thought we were very rich."

"O, I am sure she could not," said Jane, with some vexation, "if she looked at my old straw bonnet and calico gown."

"Well, dear," replied Frank, affectionately, "I suppose she did not; she only looked at your bright blue eyes; and saw you feeding the hungry."

In a few days things wore a more comfortable appearance at Martha's. The lady's bounty was still the children were too destitute of clothing; but attend any of the schools. Jane's plan that she have before alluded to, was fast approaching maturity. She determined to solicit aid for clothing the children; but a feeling of delicacy led her to delay it, in hopes she might be able to give a respectable sum herself. In the mean time, Dr. Fulton pursued his course with persevering industry. Martha's return from what her own class but a new case, more convincing, soon occurred. He was called to a man who was dying. He has panions of the poor,—superstition and ignorance his family huddled round his bed of straw, and crying aloud, the room crowded by people drawn there from curiosity—for, strange as it may seem, there are those, who, much as they dread the agonies of death for themselves, are eager to witness them in others. The doctor's first care was to clear and ventilate the room, and the didious. The consequence was, that the man began to draw a longer breath, and, in the course of a few days, was spoken of as cured by Dr. Fulton.

Frank had now no want of employment from the poor; but by degrees, those who could afford to pay began to apply; and at length a carriage, but little inferior in elegance to Mrs. Hart's, stopped at Mr. Harrington's name announced, as he knew he was one of the wealthiest of the city, trying various physicians and various systems, had heard of the fame of Dr. Fulton, of his wonderful success; and came hoping to get aid for himself.

Perhaps there never was a fairer chance for

quackery; but Dr. Fulton, to do him justice, had no tact for such little arts. He frankly told him that his restoration depended much more on his exercise, of diet, cheerful society, and relaxation from business and care; and when the gentleman insisted on the doctor's success in curing desperates, he assured him, that his most powerful agents among the poor had been what they could command without his aid—temperance and cleanliness. Mr. Harrington was struck with the doctor's honesty and good sense, and felt moved by the apparent poverty of his and his young wife's situation. At parting he did not confine himself to a regular fee, but said, "As you practise gratis for the poor, it is but just that the rich should pay you, and this he continued to do; and, as he had leisure to make long calls and engage him in cheerful conversation. Mr. Harrington rapidly improved under the best of all systems for a hypochondriac: Thus far we have followed our young couple in their struggle for a living. Not a debt, hitherto, they had incurred; and besides time and medicines, their pecuniary prospect brightens, our walks must into the more enlightened orders of society. His day-book and ledger began to be necessary, and the gentle-hearted Jane was no longer obliged to beg a pittance for the poor.

We must now make an excursion to another part of the city, for our friends boarded in what is called the North-End. In a splendid apartment, ornamented with mirrors and girandoles, whose diamond-cut drops reflected the colors of the rainbow, hung round with paintings and curtains with elegant divan, sat Mrs. Hart. Twice she rang the bell, and twice a footman made his appearance.

"Have not the shawls come yet?" both times she enquired.

"No, madam."

"Are you sure you made no mistake?"

"Yes, madam."

"Give me my cologne bottle; not that, the porcelaine; and she poured the perfume over her handkerchief. "So provoking!"

At that moment, a man was ushered into the room, with a box under his arm. The footman played. There were three camels-hair shawls of different prices, from one hundred to three hundred dollars. The first were thrown scornfully aside. One for two hundred was elegant. It was, however, too dear; she could not afford it,—but suffering for one. The man assured her she need not think so herself. At length, she decided to keep the one for two hundred if there was no hurry for payment. "Not the least," the man answered, "but perhaps she had better look at another he had."

Another was displayed; but the cost of it was three hundred dollars. It was elegant,—it was superb; but it was wholly out of her power to look positively ordinary by the side of it, and she cast a glance of indignation towards the two of the three hundred dollar one, and at length threw it over her shoulder. It hung gracefully behind; she wrapped it round and she flung it open; it was irresistible—it was truly Grecian drapery; shawls mine. "Very well," said she, "the end this will be as cheap as any."

"TO BE CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK."

ABSCONDED.

ON the 29th March, one large bay horse, sixteen hands high, six or seven years old, thin in order, left hind foot white, marked with saddle and collar, shod with about half worn shoes before and new ones behind, with a small rope round his neck; he may probably aim to get me in Talladega, shall be liberally rewarded. Information thankfully received.

April 20, 1837. RUFUS M. MYNATT.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

Taken up by Joel Chandler, living near Jacksonville, a Dun Horse, about five years old, four eyes, bobtail, about fourteen hands high, appraised to thirty dollars.

M. M. HOUSTON, Clerk.

March 16, 1837.—St. J.

BLANKS.

Of every description, neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

Planter's Hotel.

WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama.

J. D. HYNPREYVILLE, respectfully taken the House recently occupied by L. J. Brad Company, either transient or permanent. As his market affords, and his Stables with plenty of to merit a share of public patronage.

March 30, 1837.—3m.

The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Register, will publish the above notice 3 months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

Medical School of Florida.

"Seize upon the truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground, Among your friends among your foes; The plant's divine where'er it grows."

As the tree is known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cures; our faith has been made strong in Florida's remedies by many years' experience, in all Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of to make them wretched and miserable. There is growth and grandeur in the works of the Al-

labours of man may perish; for like him, they are often vanity and lies; but the do-

gent must board convenient to their office.

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While He continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course, he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to almost barren of good," that the whole "pretended science" resolves itself into the "art of conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking in the dark" a "scheme of learned quackery" a "Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation." (See Drs. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates; and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they had heard and valuable in the profession," that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes! the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of Physic in the University of Cambridge, Mass. Look at it, taking the lead in the noble work of redeeming the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the woful list of evils attending its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, and pains in various parts of the body, sudden failure of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a shocking depression of spirits, intolerable feelings, nervous agitations, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death."

"These maladies," continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice."

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern and Western States, where Mercury is given in such great abundance.

The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. Medical Science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be not for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat, but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed some lonely weed trampled under foot, might furnish a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

DRS. ELLISON & BUYS.

WE have located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis Store), and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine, on the Botanic System, and will treat all cases con-

fided to their care, to the best of their skill and ability.

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he travelled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia and Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practiced in the City of Columbus, in connexion with Dr. B. R. Thomas, able Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense.

Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specialty testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed.

Drs. Ellison & Buys will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Stock of Fresh

Genuine Botanic Medicine,

for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison & Buys will meet them in the house of James Huggs, Turkeytown, on the first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same month; and on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fifth at Wm. Cross in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Dwiggs' Monte-ville; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at Columbiana; and on the tenth, at John Cottingham's, Wilsonville; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, McLeroy's, in Talladega County; and on the twelfth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville; and on the thirteenth, at Gideon Riddle's, Talladega County; and on the fourteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton County; and on the fifteenth, at Wm. T. Givens, Alexandria; and on the sixteenth day of the above months, at Williams' Todds, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

N. B. Those living at a distance, that desire the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing.

All letters addressed to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, Benton County, Ala.

Dr. Carers, Ulcers, &c. of every description will be undertaken. No cure—No pay. The patient must board convenient to their office.

CERTIFICATES.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

I do hereby certify, that sometime in the month of Sept. 1834, my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very much cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, for several hours, when Dr. Buys was sent for, who attended her in a few hours, and the third day she was able to move about as usual. Given under my hand this 22d day of December, 1835.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently attacked with pains, first in her legs, which in a few days became general throughout the whole body, so that she was unable to turn herself at all. I ever witnessed. In this condition Dr. Buys was called on to attend her, and in two days she was entirely freed from pain and soon in her health as formerly.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

For the benefit of the afflicted, I do hereby certify that my brother was afflicted with what the Physicians called Hepatitis, or liver complaint. A medical aid, and attended him regularly for some months, under whose treatment he continued to grow worse, and in this condition he was carried to Georgia, (living in S.C.) having heard of Dr. J. Buys' cures, was placed under his care, at which time his face, but in a short time he was perfectly cured, as in good health as any man. Given under my hand, this 10th day of May, 1837.

JOHN McWILLIAM.

GEORGIA, Muscogee County.

I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. Buys, was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. Army on the 13th day after he was attacked, a regular doctor was called to attend him, but did so regularly, and on the 18th day he grew worse, all the time, when I very little expected him to survive, the arrival of the Dr. but through the mercy of God, and the use of the means employed, he yet survived. He was perceptibly mending within 24 hours after Dr. Ellison first prescribed for him, and he has continued to mend and is now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

WILLIAM CLARK.

Russell County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1835.

This is to certify, that I have recently employed Dr. Z. Ellison in my family in a case of a long standing ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure. I am now in good health, and have had no return of the disease for the last month.

WILLIAM D. LUCAS.

Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th 1835.

This may certify that my son aged 17 years was severely afflicted, with a settled pain and soreness in the breast and head, in such much that he became pale, and half his time, until for four years he has been immediately preceding the 16th of July last, when he called on Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was entirely unable for any kind of business, perspiration being, but I am now happy to testify, that he, by the blessings of God and the use of the means, is in good health and has not had any of the symptoms of the disease for the last month.

JOHNATHAN REEDER.

Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1835.

To all whom it may concern,—I take this method to make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that when I have labored under disease a very distressing and complicated form, 1st under the name of Dropsy, and 2nd, under the name of Prolapsus uteri, and periodical obstructions, Dr. Adams of Zebulon Pike County attended in my case, and prescribed for me about three months. 2d Dr. J. Buys of this county about the same length of time, and Dr. Phillips of this county about three years, and Dr. Tinsley of Greenville about three months, all without affording any thing like permanent relief.

Hearing that Dr. Z. Ellison was to be at Col. J. Arnold's on a certain day, my husband called on him to prescribe for my case, which was at that time the most distressing I being confined to my bed at that time, any time, and I took medicine from him three months at the end of which, I was substantially relieved, and I am now in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

SARAH PHILLY.

Alabama, St. Clair County.

This may certify that in the summer of 1835, my family were suddenly and violently attacked with the illness fever, in so much that three days from the commencement thereof, there were six of my family (including my wife) prostrated by it, at which time I called on Dr. Z. Ellison, who relieved them all in a few days, and they all recovered speedily, except one of the children, that lingered for a while, but finally recovered.

Given under my hand this 20th day of March, 1837.

VALENTINE NIX.

In addition to the above statement, I further testify that Valentine Nix lived at my Ferry, near the mouth of Willis Creek, and I visited them during their illness, and know that they were confirmed cases of the illness fever, and that they were relieved by Dr. Ellison as above stated &c.

PETER WAGNON.

GEORGIA, Pike County.

I do hereby certify that my wife has been for several years, subject to a severe pain in her back, sides extending to her shoulders; and about the 15th of December 1835, Dr. Z. Ellison spent a night with me, and prescribed for the pain in her back and sides, which had been unusually severe for the last three weeks, but by following his directions, she has been entirely relieved.

Given under my hand, this 26th January, 1837.

J. R. CULPEPER.

Georgia, Butte County.

This is to certify that in the fall of 1834, I was attacked with Rheumatism, in the back and hips, by which I was unable to turn in the bed for eight or ten days; at which time Dr. Z. Ellison called on me and proposed administering medicine, and applying steam or vapour bath, according to the botanic system, and though I much dreaded the operation, and sudden transition from heat to cold, I ventured the operation; and was truly astonished at such sudden relief, after being twice steamed, and was able to attend to my business, and what was more surprising to me, was the sensations I so much dreaded were of the most pleasant nature. Given under my hand this 5th day of February, 1836.

THOMAS WILSON.

March 25d, 1836.—6.

A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA. THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1837.

NO. 18.

PRINTED, AND PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY

BY J. F. GRANT.

50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year, in advance, and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Terms of Advertising.
For the first 12 lines or less, \$1 00 for the first week, and 50 cents for each subsequent week. For longer advertisements, the price will be published until for sale, and no insertion will be published until for sale, and no insertion will be published until for sale.

GOODS.

WE acknowledge ourselves under obligations to our friends and customers for the liberal support they have extended to us, and respectfully

beg leave therefore to request the attention of the public to our **STOCK OF GOODS**, arriving directly from NEW-YORK. We enter into a detail of the articles contained therein, suffice it to say, that it is general

WHITE, WOODWARD & Co.
Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.—4.

NOTICE.
COMMITTED to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on the 19th April, 1837, a negro man named GREEN, between twenty-five and thirty years of age; about six feet high and very stout built, yellow complexioned, has large whiskers. He says he was stolen conveyed off some time since, by a man named J. Evans, from Elbert Hilder, living in Pickens County, Ala.

the owner of the above named slave is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
April 20, 1837.—4.

NOTICE.
TAKEN up and now in Jail in the County of Walker, Georgia, a Negro man about twenty-three years of age who calls his name SANCHEO, and says he belongs to Alley Pollard Autauga, County, Alabama—about five feet high, dark complexion, a scar over his eye. The owner is requested to come forward pay charges and take him away.

Z. P. SHIRLEY, Jailor.
January 5th, 1837.—4.

NOTICE.
Committed to the Jail of Jacksonville, Benton County, Alabama, on Saturday the 21st day of January 1837, a negro man, who calls his name Tom, about 40 or 45 years of age, and said he belonged to a man by the name of Samuel Puckett, new says he belongs to Samuel Perkins, has two fore-teeth out below, and his upper teeth very wide apart, about five feet high and dark complexion, though not very black. He says his master bought him of a Mr. Thompson of Bedford County, Virginia, and he him while on his way to Mississippi.

The owner of the above described negro, is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to law.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
January 28, 1836.—4.

The above negro who has heretofore called his name Tom, now says that his real name is JIM, and that instead of the names he has heretofore given, his master is a Mr. Branford, a very old man who has one eye out, and wears a piece of green silk over the eye that is out. His master he says, lives within six miles of Erie, Green County, Ala. He says that another negro named Dave, ran away at the same time he did, who was taken up and lodged in Mobile Jail.

FIELDING SNOW, Jailor.
May 4, 1837.

To Cotton Growers.
AND OUR FRIENDS IN THE COUNTRY.
THE undersigned having purchased an interest in Messrs Clark & Peters' extensive Ware-House in this place, offer their services as

Receiving & forwarding Agents
for our country friends, and solicit a share of patronage. They will also ship Cotton for the up-country planters, at the shortest notice, and of the Northern States, and with the least expense, and hope by strict adherence to their sense and interest, to gain a share of public confidence.

NICHOLS, POOR & HALL.
No. 44.
The Talladega and Jacksonville papers will be forwarded to the above four insertions, and forward their accounts.

ABSCONDED.
ON the 29th March, one large bay-horse, sixteen hands high, six or seven years old, thin in order, left hind-foot white, marked with saddle and collar, shed with about half worn before and new ones behind, with a small white round his neck; he may, probably, aim to get in Talladega, shall be liberally rewarded. Information thankfully received.

RUFUS M. MYNATT.
April 20, 1837.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office.

POETRY.

THE VOICE OF SPRING.
There is a voice on the river,
A voice in the vale,
In the leaflets that quiver
In the rush of the gale,
In forests, on mountains
Its music is heard;
And silvery fountains
Awake at its word,
And feathery singers are out on the wing,
For nature revives at the voice of the Spring.

"Awaken, awaken!
Leaf, river and tree;
Your chains I have shaken,
Again ye are free;
Soon fountains shall be gushing
With musical streams,
And flowers be blushing
With the bright hues of dreams,
And jewels of beauty on earth I will fling,
For nature shall bloom at the coming of Spring."

There's life in the waters,
There's light in the skies,
Spring's flower-crowned daughters
In beauty arise;
O'er earth they are flinging
Their spells of delight,
And roses are springing
From the tears of the night;
There's a change and a glory on earth's meanest thing,
For nature blooms bright at the voice of the Spring.

MARIANNE DES HAYES.
The following story is extracted from "The Female Revolutionary Plutarch," a work published some years ago, which gives many striking portraits of the victims and agents of the reign of terror in France, the consequences of which will long be remembered in Europe.

"Among the many other persons whose ashes reposed in its vicinity were those of Marianne des Hayes: she had particularly manifested a determined resolution not to survive those dreadful scenes and the loss of every thing that made life supportable. On account of her youth, her beauty, her accomplishments, her misfortunes, and her fortitude, she had excited uncommon interest, universal compassion, and a well merited admiration.

The French Revolutionary assassins, calling themselves republicans, had murdered in one day her grandfather and grandmother, two brothers and a sister, with her husband. She had been driven out of her paternal dwelling, which the assassins of her family seized and occupied without molestation. All these terrible disasters overtook her before she was fourteen. In vain did she look for consolation in religion, for the support of friends, or the pity of the public. The churches were all shut, the priests all banished or murdered. All who esteemed her, or only knew her parents and relatives, had shared their fate; and the calamities, which oppressed every class of society hardened the hearts of even the most tender. Selfishness, fear, or apathy, excluded all other feelings. Those who were encompassed with gibbets and executioners, with robbers and assassins, with famine, death, and desolation, cared but little for any other individuals than themselves, or rather, were indifferent to every thing, even to their own existence. They all numbered their days like respite criminals, over whose head the sword of the law was suspended by a hair, and whom it threatened to strike every moment.

Thus situated, poor Marianne presented herself before these sanguinary Judges, by whose ferocity she had become a solitary, hopeless, destitute, and almost starving outcast of society. These barbarians had, after a sitting of three hours, just sentenced 30 individuals to be guillotined and 132 to be shot. They were going to dine in peace, with their accomplices, tools, and prostitutes, when Marianne called out to them—"Citizens, for charity's sake, accept of one more victim! You have already despatched my grand-parents, my parents, my brothers, my sisters and relatives. Of these generations of my family, I am the only survivor! What can I do alone in the world? I detest myself in the universe. Put a period to my wretchedness. For humanity's sake condemn me to death!" It was on her knees and bathed with her tears, that she thus addressed them. Courchard, one of the judges, and the most humane of these monsters, observed that she was too young for their tribunal. "O," said she, "you have executed many much younger, why should you spare me; only tell me by what act I can merit death, I shall perpetrate it instantly!" Well, answered President Parien, ironically, "if you call out *Vive le Roi*, your business shall be done at once, you shall soon be despatched." The Hall immediately resounded with her voice, crying out—*Vive le Roi, Vive le Roi, Vive le Roi!* "Carry her to the Guillotine with the other rebels and fanatics," said Parien to the gens d'armes. "O, how happy you make me," retorted Marianne. "God be praised! I shall no longer see or suffer from these enormities." She flew towards the scaffold, embraced the executioner, and begged him eagerly to let her die first. "I am," said she, "the most miserable being on earth, and shall be the most happy in heaven!" In half a minute her head was separated from the body, and she was a corpse.

Before she went to the tribunal, she had distributed among other distressed orphans every thing she had, even part of her wearing apparel, preserving only enough to cover her decently. According to a whole length portrait of her, exhibited at Lyons in 1796, she was rather tall and grown for her age, with blue eyes, a roman nose, fair hair, and an elegant shape. Her face, if not flattered by the artist, was one of the most handsome of her sex, expressive of melancholy, but also of resignation.

QUEER DOINGS IN MEMPHIS.

We find it stated in the Gazette of that place, that for some days, Memphis has been the scene of no inconsiderable excitement. On Saturday week a certain Mrs. Smith an open and abandoned prostitute, and a violent and ungovernable woman, undertook to cowhide a highly respectable widow lady of this town, for having expressed the opinion that she harbored one of her negroes. This fiend, in the shape of a woman, followed the lady through the street, and had the latter not sought refuge in a store, the intended castigation would probably have at least been attempted. The indignation of the community was justly excited, and there can be no doubt that the guilty wretch deserved a very high and exemplary punishment. On Saturday night a crowd of respectable gentlemen repaired to the house of Mrs. Smith for the purpose of executing some sort of vengeance or finding certain gentlemen who were known to be on rather intimate terms with Mrs. Smith, and who were suspected of having countenanced her in the outrageous attack upon an unattended female. During the attack upon the house, one gentleman received a heavy load of shot in his thigh, which shattered the bone, and produced a wound, of which the termination is extremely doubtful—house was razed to the ground.

On Sunday morning the lamentable accident of the preceding evening was freely spoken of, and being generally known, produced immense excitement. It was fearful to see the gathering elements of the storm. The people, however, assembled in public meeting at Johnson's tavern, and adopted resolutions approving the proceedings of the evening before, determining to place the obnoxious individuals in a boat without an oar and sent them adrift in the middle of the Mississippi; and appointing at the meeting a committee to carry the resolution into effect. The sentence was executed, and a little more than the sentence; for an individual who was not named in the meeting, but who had been heard to express a determination to defend his employer (one of the condemned) after considerable ill-treatment, was put aboard the boat, that he might do faithful service to his master. The most respectable citizens of the town were engaged in this affair. The result was indeed mild—too mild for the offenders—but the means were dangerous, and of questionable propriety.

We forbear to make further remarks at this time. We feel it our duty to say, however, that in cases of imminent danger, where the public is likely to suffer, materially by the existence of an evil which cannot be immediately removed by law, as in such case an individual might protect himself, so may and ought a community to do. But to carry the principle further than this is going back to a state of lawless violence, in which no community can long exist.

THE MURDER OF SHERIFF MITCHELL.

RANDOLPH APRIL 8.
Our readers have probably noticed an advertisement in our paper, headed "Cold blooded and atrocious murder," which gives an account of the murder of DAVID L. MITCHELL, late sheriff of White county, by one Joseph W. White. A few evenings since, a man in coarse garb, carrying a gun, and upon the whole, having a very suspicious appearance, stepped into a blacksmith's shop in this place, and made some inquiries with regard to a trip which he said he was making to Texas. A gentleman present, remembering the description given in our paper of Little, arrived at the conclusion that the stranger was the murderer. He stepped to our office, and procured a No. containing the advertisement, and found that it coincided precisely with this man's appearance, except the deformity of the right hand of Little, and this had not been noticed by this gentleman. Upon returning to the smith-shop, where the fellow was sitting on a block, with his rifle across his lap, he discovered that the right hand was tied up in a handkerchief. Without reflecting on the impropriety of such a course until help could be procured, he asked the man his name—he replied that his name was Simpson; he then was asked the cause of his hand being tied up in a handkerchief, when the fellow sprung to his feet and presented his gun. Assistance being likely to be procured, the stranger gave leg-bail immediately—and although he was closely pursued by fifteen or twenty men for several miles, he made his escape, owing to the distance he gained, before help could be

hail. As he raised his gun, his hand was discovered to be deformed, and no doubt remains but that he is the identical gallowas deserving Joseph W. Little, who is now a fugitive from justice. Our citizens and the people of the surrounding country, would do well to become familiar with his description, and keep a good look out.

P. S. Since the above was in type, we learn that four young men from this place, who had gone out for the purpose, overtook the same fellow on yesterday morning, 8 or 10 miles below Randolph, immediately on the River. They were in a few paces of him, when he was discovered, and with drawn pistols, they demanded his surrender. He ran—two of them fired their pistols at him, and pursued him through the woods on their horses. Meeting with so many obstacles, they could not overtake him, until he reached the bluff on the river under which he secreted himself, and they never could find him.

NEWSPAPER READERS.

How endless is the variety of newspaper readers—and how hard it is to satisfy their wants.—Mr. A. believes shall discontinue his paper, because it contains no political news—and B. is decidedly of opinion that the same sheet dabbles too freely in the political movements of the day. C. does not take it because it is all on one side—and D. whose opinions it generally expresses, does not like it because it is not severe enough upon the opposition. E. thinks it does not pay due attention to fashionable literature—and F. cannot bear the flimsy notions of idle writers. G. will not suffer a paper to lie upon his table which ventures an opinion against slavery—and H. never patronizes one that lacks moral courage to expose the evils of the day. I. declares he does not want a paper filled with the hodge-podge proceedings and doings of Congress and the Legislature—and J. considers that paper best which gives the greatest quantity of such reading. K. patronizes papers for the light and lively reading which they contain—and L. wonders that the press does not publish Dewey's sermons, and such other "solid matter." M. will not even read a paper that does not expose the evils of sectarianism—and N. is decidedly of the opinion that the pulpit and not the press should meddle with religious dogmas.—O. likes to read police reports—and P., whose appetite is less morbid, would not have the papers in which these silly reports are printed, in his house. Q. likes anecdotes—and R. won't take a paper that publishes them. S. says that murders and dreadful accidents ought not to be published in the papers—and T. complains that his miserable paper gave no account of that highway robbery last week. U. says the type is too small—and V. thinks it is too large. W. stops his paper because it contains nothing but advertisements—and all X. wants of it is to see what is for sale. Y. will not take the paper unless it is left at the door before sunrise—and Z. declares he will not pay for it, if left so early that it is stolen from his domicile before he is up. And last of all, comes the compliments of some of the ladies, who declare the paper is uninteresting, because it does not every day contain a list of marriages, just as if it were possible for the poor printers to marry people whether they will or not.—N. Bed. Gaz.

Rich Men's Wages.—Two neighbors met, one of whom was exceedingly rich, and the other in moderate circumstances. The latter began to congratulate the first on his great possessions, and on the happiness he must enjoy; and ended by contrasting it with his own condition. "My friend," said the rich man, "let me ask you one question, would you be willing to take my property, and take the whole care of it for your board and clothing?" "No! indeed," "well, that is all I get."

The New York Star says there are more than 2,000 Mechanics out of employment at present in that city. The Journal of Commerce says that no building is planned in the city, in Brooklyn, or the neighborhood.

A lot of ground at Brooklyn, near South Ferry, which sold last fall for \$4000, was knocked off on Monday at \$1700!—N. Y. Sun.

The Post Master General has issued proposals to establish a daily Mail between Philadelphia and Halifax N. C. from Halifax to Wilmington, until the railroad is finished, (says the Norfolk Herald,) there will be a line of stages; and from Wilmington to Charleston, a line of steam boats; both of which, we learn, will be ready to go into operation by the time contemplated to commence the daily arrangement of the mail.

The Bank of the State of Georgia, on Friday last, declared a Dividend of four per cent. for the last six months being, at the rate of Eight per cent per annum.

The East Boston Sugar Refinery is said to be the most extensive establishment of the kind in the world. Some idea of its extent

may be formed from the fact that sixteen tons a day are here refined. It has been in operation about six months—the work is done by experienced hands from Europe, and the article is said to be of the best quality.

There are two men living on White river bearing the names of "Drybread" and "Nosop." They cannot live very far from Mr. Starvation.

The most foolish thing in the world.—To bow before the rich till you're unable to stand straight before an honest man.

PAY THE MECHANIC—NEVER MIND THE SCARCITY.—A culpable mode of doing business among many rich men, almost always obtains, the moment there is any scarcity in the money market. When a mechanic presents his bill, they turn him off with—"Can't pay now—don't know when this pressure will end," etc.—forgetting that the amount is all important to him—either to support his family, or to enable him to get on with his business contracts. It may be more consequence to him to have his pay promptly, than to his employer to get a discount of thousands and thousands of dollars. If there is to be a pinch, let the rich capitalists squeeze one another—and not the industrious, frugal mechanic, who has no chance of defending himself against such serious injustice from overgrown nabobs. Phil. Mirror.

GLEANINGS FROM THE FESTIVAL.

We wish we had room for lots of the good things said at the Booksellers' Festival, in New York. As it is, we will glean a few leaves scattered by the workers of the press. Among the regular toasts were these: "The Invention of Letters."—Their author lost in obscurity, that mankind might not be led into idolatry.

Editors of the Periodical Press.—Guardians of our literature, sentinels upon the watch-tower of our liberties—they wield a power which may dethrone a monarch or elevate a people.

The Booksellers of Boston.—Their notions about books and trade, and good dinners, were amazingly cute and clever.

The Booksellers of Philadelphia.—The exchange list we now offer them—their drafts upon its contents shall meet with a liberal allowance.

Printing.—The only black art whose exercises raises man to a superior order of intelligence, and whose magic creates and destroys airy palaces of thought.

Mr. Blanchard, of the house of Carey, Lea & Co., being called upon when the Philadelphians were toasted, replied for them in the handsomest manner, and gave—

New York.—Her resources boundless, in no more more so than her literature. The enterprise of her booksellers has and will continue to develop them.

From Matthew Carey.—May this enlightened and growing people continue to afford such patronage to literature as will justify liberal publishers in remunerating literary labours.

From the Columbus Sentinel.

When Nich. Biddle bought out the Insurance Bank, it was said by the advocates of the United States Bank that now money would be plenty; that every man of good credit, who could give responsible endorsers, would be accommodated, and money might be had for the asking for. Well, Nich. has bought the Bank, and crisis has come; and now, it ever, is the time to be liberal. What is the Insurance Bank doing? Throwing her wealth abroad? Not a dollar! Old Nich. has given the word to contract the strings; and a contraction must ensue. He wants to sell his drafts on Europe at four eight, twelve and eighteen months, and the market must be made tight to produce the result. The only thing we hate about the matter is, that Georgians can be so duped as not to see how arrantly they are played upon.

The Natchez Courier states that the Alabama and Mississippi rail road company, against which such an outcry has been made, is perfectly solvent—that the notes presented at the bank are said to be promptly redeemed, and that there is no ground for apprehension.

The King of the French is about to despatch a vessel to St. Helena, to bring home the remains of Napoleon—the English government having consented to this step.

Louis Philippe has had a bullet-proof coach made, lined with sheet iron, the windows being so narrow that a person sitting on the back seat cannot be hit except fired at from the window.

REMARKABLE ANAGRAM.—Pilote's question to our Saviour, "What is truth?" in the Latin vulgate stands thus—Quid est veritas? These letters transposed make, Est ver qui adest. "It is he man before thee."

THE FARMER'S BANK OF CHATTAHOOCHEE.

This institution, as most of our readers have probably heard ere this, has stopped payment. We stated in our paper only a fortnight ago, that we believed the banking institutions of this city were entirely solvent, including this bank with the others of course. We now beg leave to distinctly reiterate the remark; and we do this the more cheerfully because, Mr. Calhoun, the head of the institution, being at least politically opposed to us, he may not be expected to receive any extraordinary favors at our hands. We are doing him no favor, in our opinion, in making the statement, but justice, which we hope political differences will not prevent us from rendering to every man.

The Farmer's Bank of Chattahoochee has, if we can credit the statements of gentlemen upon whom we have reliance, been hardly dealt with.

We have said the Farmer's Bank has stopped payment, but we believe it to be entirely solvent. We might give many reasons for our opinion. In this belief too, we are backed by the citizens of Columbus very generally. As a proof, witness the number of advertisements in this day's paper to receive her bills at par. Indeed they are now as good as any bills of the State for the purchase of goods in this place.

The character of Mr. Calhoun alone is enough in this community to give credit to the institution, and there is not a doubt here that on his return, he will immediately make arrangements for paying off the bills of the bank, even to the last dollar (should it be necessary) of his private funds. (It may be a consolation for him in his embarrassments, which we feel confident will be but temporary, to learn, that he has sympathies of the community of Columbus with him. Mr. Calhoun is an active, energetic, business man, and has toiled as hard as any man in this community for his wealth and fame; and in prosecuting his own private views, he has never left the public good behind him. Such a man ought to be prized in a community, and we do prize him; and many have come forward determined to receive his bills, and afford him every other facility in their admiration of his character alone, and relying altogether on his honor and integrity.

We subjoin a notice of the bank, signed by the Cashier, in which we beg leave to say we place the most implicit reliance:

FARMER'S BANK OF CHATTAHOOCHEE.

COLUMBUS, April 26, 1837.

Those persons who may be holders of the Bills of this Institution, and those who have deposited money, are requested not hastily to dispose of their demands. Any gentleman who may feel disposed to make the examination can be readily satisfied the Bank has ample means. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes to a much larger amount than the Bank Bills and deposits will fall due in less than sixty days. If the Bank can only be tolerably successful in making collections, this Institution will be able to pay every cent due by it in a short time. In the mean time checks from depositors will be received in payment from the maker or indorser of any note. All persons must beware the law has provided that the Bills of the Bank are good payment in discharge of the debts due the Bank. It is needless, therefore, to say they will be gladly received.

CHAS. L. BASS, Cash'r.

THE UNION BANK.

Mr. Editor:—The writer of this brief communication is sorry that serious apprehensions are entertained in the country for the solvency of several Banks of this city, especially the U. B. It is believed that these fears are wholly groundless, and not more groundless with respect to either of these institutions than the Union Bank. The writer speaks knowingly when he states, that arrangements are in progress by which the Union Bank will be immediately enabled to afford facilities to others, as well as to relieve itself of every temporary embarrassment, for the embarrassment of an institution, wielding such credit and resources can only be temporary. The writer therefore warns and cautions his fellow citizens not to part with Union notes at a discount; and to disregard the clamor of such mercenary speculators in exchange as may be interested in their depreciation. Also, to disregard any clamor raised by the debtors of the bank, who, if it should fail, would be enabled to shave its notes at a discount, and then pay their own debts with them at par value. This is the advice of a citizen who is

NO SHAVER.

FRANCE.

A heavy run had been made on the Savings banks of Paris at Lisle. This shows popular discontent and distrust and that the poor are pinched. The army is in a very unsettled state. No less than £41,000 were drawn out of the Paris Savings Banks in three weeks, over and above the deposits in the same period. Lyons suffers severely. The woolen factories, also, have not experienced such a depression in 40 years. In Lyons 80,000 are thrown out of employ, and destitute.

A Paris Journal of Tuesday, states positively that the ministers contemplate dissolving the Chamber at the close of the session. Monnier, it is again said, had made important disclosures, and that several of his accomplices are now known; but a great deal of doubt hangs over these circumstances, as his examinations are conducted in secrecy.

SPAIN.

The Anglo Christians (14,000 strong) moved out of Bohobia towards Hergiani, March 10th, intending to drive the Carlists from St. Sebastian, before proceeding to the Bidassoa. A heavy cannonading ensued, but the result is not known. The Queen's troops carried the fort Amegazna, after suffering great slaughter. The Carlist line is thus broken, and a general movement of the Queen's troops has taken place, from Pampeluna to Bilbao and the Buztan, under Sarsfield, Evans and Expartero. Durango, the head quarters of Don Carlos, was taken, with 500 prisoners.

On March 7th, two days previous to Expartero's movement in the North, and his capture of Durango, his conduct was under discussion in the Cortes at Madrid, and a strong disposition to deprive him of command. Gen. Evans was talked of for the command.

SAVANNAH, April 24.

LATE FROM FLORIDA.

We learn from an officer of the army who arrived here yesterday morning, from St. Augustine, in the steam packet Florida, Capt. Hebbard, that all the Chiefs, except Powell and Philip, and come in at Tampa on the 16th instant, the day our informant left the station.

Philip was to have been in on the 15th. His son had been in several times. No person would come in, but many are of opinion that they would defer longer than is desirable.

Micanopy, Jumper, Cloud, et al omne genus were in. Powell is considered in the words of our informant, nobody by all the Chiefs. He is only a sub-chief, it is now said, and the Indians have pledged themselves to bring him in by force, if he does not come in of his own accord.

General Jesup had issued an order to a portion of the troops to the effect, that if the Indians continued to make their cattle a pretext for not coming in, to sally forth and destroy them.

On the 15th inst. a large party of Indians was to leave Tampa, in transports for the West.

A portion of the army will probably be detained in Florida, at healthful positions, during the summer, should not all the Indians come in.

Gen. Jesup is, we are gratified to learn, indefatigable in his exertions, and stands high with the army under his command.

More Brutal Murders.—The steam packet George Washington, Capt. Knock, arrived this morning from Jacksonville, (E. F.) To Capt. Knock we are indebted for the Courier subjoined extracts, the first of which is painful and harrowing to the feelings of every reader.

JACKSONVILLE, April 20.

More Murder by Struggling Indians.—On the 8th inst. the house of Mr. William Clemmons, situated on the road from Alligator to Livingston's Ferry, on the Suwanee, about twenty miles from the latter place, was attacked by Indians. The inmates consisting of Mrs. Clemmons and four children, and a little orphan lad living with Mrs. Clemmons, were murdered. Mr. C. was from home at the time this awful visitation was made upon his family.

On the 10th inst. the second day after the horrid transaction, and first intimation of the calamity that had befallen his wife and little ones, was the desolate appearance of and children, fifty or more yards from the house.

They had been shot while attempting to escape as it would seem from the position in which their bodies lay. They were unscalped. The children were shot in the head, and so near were the guns when discharged, that the heads of these unfortunate children were literally blown to pieces. And to add to the horror of the sight, and anguish of the bereaved husband and father, the body of the youngest child, a babe was almost devoured, and the arm of the mother eaten off by hogs!

What a scene was this? What a duty, a heart-rending duty, was there to be performed by the husband, the father! To collect the mutilated bodies of his wife and five children, four of them his own, and place them in a corn-house till he could go eight miles for assistance to bury the dead. Breathes the man with heart so cold, as not to sympathize with the afflicted and suffering of East Florida!

We have not heard any thing of Gen. Hernandez at Tomoca since our last.

From Tampa Bay we hear that between ten and twelve hundred Indians are there, drawing rations—that Oseola and Philip had not come in on the 11th inst.

An order of Gen. Jesup, dated on the 5th inst. has been received, which has caused much excitement. The following is a copy:

On reading that a lock of Gen. Washington's hair had been presented to Lord J. Russell. No less than a Lord John's present more rare, His lordship would thank him much more for his pains.

Had the gift been a portion of Washington's brains, Of hair the whig Lord sports a crop quite luxurious! But of brains the supply is both scanty and sparse!

Head quarters, Army of the South, TAMPA BAY, April 25th, 1837. ORDERS, NO. 79.

1st. The Commanding General has reason to believe that the interference of a principled white man, with the negro property of the Seminole Indians, if not immediately checked, will prevent their emigration and lead to a renewal of the war. Responsible as he is for the peace and security of the country, he will not permit such interference under any pretence whatsoever; and he therefore orders that no white men, not in the service of the United States be allowed to enter any part of the Territory between the St. Johns' river and the Gulf of Mexico.

2d. The Inspector General will cause all merchants or transport vessels arriving in this harbor to be immediately examined, and the names of all individuals on board to be registered. No one will be allowed to come on shore, except for the transaction of public business. Vessels from whence any individuals shall be landed contrary to this order, or on board of which spirituous liquors may be found, will be immediately sent off and shall not be employed in the public service.

3d. All negroes now at this place, the property of citizens of the U. States, will be sent to St. Marks. The Inspector General will furnish Lieutenant Vinton a list of them, with their owners, to take charge of them immediately. By order of Maj. Gen. Jesup.

(Signed) J. A. CHAMBERS, Lieut. A. D. C. & A. A. Gen'l. J. E. JOHNSON, L. & A. A. S.

There has been arrival at New Orleans bringing news of movements and events in Texas.

Matagorda is blockaded by the Mexican fleet—Two Mexican brigs and two schooners anchored before Velasco on the 4th. The Texian Secretary of the Navy has resolutely and bravely, ready for sea. The Texian navy is in a very wretched condition.

The American Schooner Louisiana, Bound from New Orleans to some port in Texas, was captured by three Mexican vessels off Matagorda bay, on the 5th inst. and ordered to Brassos St. Jago. Off that port she was met and liberated by the United States ship Natchez. The Mobile schooner Bonny Boat was stopped by the same Mexican vessels, but allowed to proceed. She schooner Champlain was captured and sent into Brassos. The Mexican fleet had captured other American vessels.

The British armed vessel Racer brought to Velasco, Mr. Crawford, the British Consul at Tampico, who has proceeded to Columbia, probably to open a communication with the Texian government.

There is no news of the Mexican army, the spies of the Texians report scouting parties of the enemy near Bexar.

The Texian army, about 2400 strong, well supplied, is at La Bateria, under the command of General Johnson.

Dates have been received at New Orleans of the 28th ult. from the City of Mexico and much later from Tampico, Matamoros and Vera Cruz.

There is no political intelligence of much moment.—The Mexican army at Matamoros is represented to be in a most deplorable condition, and very discontented.

SANTA ANNA is said to be playing a very cunning game for restoration to power, and with every prospect of success.

The French Fleet, composed of a frigate and three brigs, has arrived before Vera Cruz, to demand the reparation required of the Mexican Government by France.

An English ship of war, has arrived before Matamoros, with dispatches.

These arrivals at New Orleans, brought \$370,000 in specie.

WILD ORANGE GROVES.—Nothing can be more gladdening to the traveller when passing through the uninhabited woods of East Florida, meets with. As I approached them, the rich perfume of the blossom, the golden hue of the fruit, hanging on every twig, and lay scattered on the ground, and the deep green of the tree, never failed to produce the most pleasing effect upon the mind. Not a branch has suffered from the ravages of the locust, the tree rearing its tops into the open air, they allow the open rays of the sun, which one might be tempted to think are conveyed from flower to flower, and pulp of these fruits quench your thirst at once, and the very air you breathe in such a place reinvigorates you. I have passed through a grove of these orange trees full a mile in extent. Their occurrence is a sure indication that country is rather scarce. The Seminole Indians and poorer squatters feed their horses on oranges, which those animals eat with much relish.

EPIGRAM.

Had the gift been a portion of Washington's brains, Of hair the whig Lord sports a crop quite luxurious! But of brains the supply is both scanty and sparse!

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Public Meeting in Mobile.

MOBILE, April 24.

A numerous meeting of the citizens of this place have, as will be seen by the proceedings which follow, decided to call upon the Governor for an extra meeting of the legislature, to devise some mode of alleviating the pressure of the present pecuniary crisis.

A meeting of the citizens of Mobile, friendly to the call of the Legislature forthwith by the Governor, was held on the 22d inst. at the Court House, pursuant to public notice. The meeting was organized by calling Judge Goldthwaite to the chair, assisted by Judges Lipscomb and Safford as Secretaries. Col. J. R. Hagan submitted the following resolutions, which were read, discussed, and on motion severally taken up and adopted.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Meeting that an immediate convention of the Legislature would have the happiest effect upon the general prosperity of the people of this State.

Resolved, That it is the decided and solemn opinion of this Meeting, that any attempt on the part of the Legislature, or any member thereof, to bring forward or sustain any project or law, tending in any manner to impair the obligation of contracts, would destroy the character, dignity and high standing of the State of Alabama, and prove destructive to the best interests of every portion of the State, and should meet the determined opposition of every lover of his country, as it does of this Meeting.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is, hereby earnestly requested to step forward, in behalf of the people, & issue his proclamation, convening the Legislature at as early a day as the consideration and adoption, the project of a law for the relief of the people under the present commercial embarrassments, based on the issue of State Bonds, bearing an interest of six per cent, payable semi-annually, and redeemable in twenty years—or by authorizing the several Banks to issue Post Notes, at twelve months, receivable in payment of debts, or of the suspended debt, under protest.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be, and he is, hereby earnestly requested to visit this city as soon as his personal and official duties will admit.

Resolved, That a committee of four be forthwith appointed to repair to Tuscaloosa and present the foregoing Resolutions to his Excellency the Governor, and explain more fully the object of the Meeting in a call of the Legislature, and in his Excellency to visit this city before the meeting of the Legislature.

[The committee consists of, Abner S. Lipscomb, John F. Pagles, S. V. V. Schuyler and Martin A. Lea.]

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in each of the city papers, and also forwarded a copy to the Executive forthwith. When the meeting then adjourned.

HENRY GOLDTHWAITE, Pres't. JOHN F. PAGLES, Sec'y.

From the Mobile Register.

These resolutions call upon the Governor, not only to convene the Legislature, but to propose a law. The responsibility in both cases is great, in the latter particularly embarrassing and delicate. He will not however shrink from either, and especially becomes those who place him in that position, to aid him by the best counsels of experience and knowledge. Party distinctions ought to be, and we believe are, nearly obliterated among good feeling men, we trust, and that in the political opponents of Governor CLAY taking credit for peculiar magnanimity in consenting to join in the request for, his official action. The all for the common good.

The resolutions, it will be seen, proposing alternative measures for the Governor's consideration—the issue of State Bonds; or grant of authority to post notes, receivable in payment for debts; or suspended debts under protest.

The post-note plan is, we think a bad one. A more stringent measure upon the Banks could this by a minute examination of its mode of operation, for every one acquainted with Banking operations must see at a glance, that such issues reason exhaust their active capital. The power of their whole current and suspended debts be made payable in this currency, the specie in their vaults would be drawn out, and nothing available left for themselves or their customers.

The other plan of issuing State Bonds, seems founded upon a truer view of the nature of the crisis and the practicable remedy. One plan, if has been furnished for publication, and will be found elsewhere in this paper. Our own notions, out hints of what seems to us proper features of a plan, that might be safely adopted by the State, both debtor and creditor. These are:

To issue State Bonds to the amount of eight millions of dollars, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent, payable semi-annually, and redeemable in annual instalments of 20 per cent.

To appropriate these bonds among the State Bank and Branches, to be loaned out on bond and mortgage, upon unincumbered real estate of twice the amount; the loans to be reduced 25 per cent, on the 15th of March next, and 25 per cent on the 1st of January annually, thereafter. The Banks loaning these Bonds are required to manage the payments of interest and the annual instalments.

The bonds and mortgages which the Banks take for the loans, are to be so drawn as to operate in default of payment, of any instalments the execution to issue on giving days notice to the defaulters.

The advantages we think presented by the plan, are chiefly these:

It will give all the relief which any bonds can give principally to the planting interests, directly their unpaid debts to the merchants are the sources of much commercial distress of this city. It gives the planter the best means for deferring his crops satisfactorily to his creditor, so that the arrangement of the payments makes the State safe in her interposition.

The peremptory final clause, giving the State a higher security. Twenty-five per cent annually on a debt that is equal to half the estimated value of the debtor's property, is not a large deduction of a debt otherwise collectable by law immediately. The requisition will operate too,

as a perpetual restraint upon extravagance, a perpetual admonition to industry and economy. Another recommendation of this plan, is the decline of things to the level at which most ultimately arrive. Loans are only made, other advantages might be named, our space forbids an enlargement on the subject, and we leave these hints for the consideration of the public.

From the Tuscaloosa Flag, Extra, May 2.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF THE MOBILE-CORRESPONDENCE OF THE COMMITTEE WITH THE GOVERNOR.

Our neighbors of Mobile appear to suffer from the effects of the pressure, than any portion of the Union. On the 22d ult. they met, for the purpose of requesting the Governor to convene an extra session of the Legislature, and appointed a committee to wait on his Excellency, and explain more fully than in the meeting in asking for a call of the Legislature, the Governor to visit this city. The committee arrived here on Saturday evening last, and on the 23d inst. were met by his Excellency, and gave below the proceedings of the meeting and correspondence between Gov. Clay and the committee. We would infer from the Governor's letter, that he, very justly, considers himself authorized to adopt the novel and important measure recommended, unless fully assured that the wish of the majority of the people.

To His Excellency C. C. Clay.

The undersigned were appointed a committee to convey to your Excellency the proceedings of the meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Mobile, and to invite you to visit our city, and to perform, and beg your attention to the enclosed resolutions.

Very respectfully,
Your O't, &c.

ABNER S. LIPSCOMB,
JOHN F. PAGLES,
S. V. V. SCHUYLER,
MARTIN A. LEA.
Tuscaloosa, April 29th, 1837.

Answer of the Governor.

Tuscaloosa, May 1st, 1837.

Gentlemen—I have had the honor to receive your note inclosing the proceedings of a meeting held in the city of Mobile, on the 22d ult. inviting me, pursuant to a resolution of that meeting, to visit your city.

I perceive, from the proceedings, the principal object of the meeting alluded to, was to induce a call of the Legislature at as early a day as practicable, with a view to obtain the enactment of a law "for the relief of the people, under the present commercial embarrassments." I shall do myself but justice, when I assure you that no citizen of the State regrets more deeply, or sympathizes more sincerely with those involved in the existing commercial embarrassments, than I do; and that I am fully and promptly, "step forward in behalf of the people" to accomplish any mode of relief which I could deem practicable, compatible with the constitution, and consistent with the interest, honor and good faith of the State.

As the constitution requires the Legislature to meet annually, the power of the executive to convene the General Assembly, is very properly limited to "extraordinary occasions." Such occasions may perhaps occur as to render the exercise of this power because a question of public sentiment. If satisfied that a majority of the people of the State desired an extraordinary meeting of the Legislature, whatever might be my own opinion of the expediency of such a course, I should feel bound to convene them.

Up to the present moment, besides that which you represent, I have seen the proceedings of one public meeting held at Wetumpka, and have heard of but one other held in Alabama, advising a call of the Legislature; nor have I been uniformly in favor of that measure. I am un-informed of the sentiments or wishes of all the balance of the State. This may partly be owing to the fact that the question is now being agitated. The proceedings of the meeting in Mobile have not, even yet, reached this place through the newspapers, or by the ordinary mail conveyance. Doubtless, when they have been seen and read in other parts of the State, they will call forth either concurring or dissenting views.

Under such circumstances, I am of opinion, it would be premature to convene the Legislature forthwith. All must agree that it would be worse than useless for them to meet and separate, and the adoption of any measure of the Legislature, of deliberation is suggested.

It is with pleasure I avail myself of this opportunity to express my cordial and unequivocal concurrence in the opinion declared by the meeting law tending in any manner to impair the obligation of contracts, would destroy the character, dignity and high standing of the State, and prove destructive to the best interests of every portion of the State, and should meet the determined opposition of every lover of his country." Any measure of that description would not only violate the constitution, but be fatal to the credit of our State among ourselves. The want of confidence in the source of much of our present embarrassments, nominated "stop laws," "replevin laws," &c. would, in my opinion, aggravate the evil, instead of relieving it. And I am proud of the assurance that honest, intelligent and high-minded citizens, in the united voice, repudiate all such expedients.

Believing that my absence from the seat of Government for a few days will not now be injurious to the public safety or welfare, I with pleasure accept your invitation in behalf of the meeting to visit your city; in the expectation it may enable me to better understand and appreciate the wants and interests of a portion of my constituents, for whose prosperity I have been solicitous from my first entrance into public life.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your most O't serv't.

C. C. CLAY.
Messrs. A. S. Lipscomb,
John F. Pagles,
S. V. V. Schuyler,
Martin A. Lea,
Present.

FOR PRINTING.

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH, AT THIS OFFICE.

THE REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. MAY 18, 1837.

We are authorized to announce Hon. REUBEN CHAPMAN, as a candidate for Representative in the next Congress of the United States.

ability of a call session of the Legislature is daily becoming more strong, which is by a reference to the resolutions adopted in a meeting convened in Mobile on the 24th of April. The Governor to the Committee present them. A meeting, having a view to the one in Mobile, was to have been held in Huntsville on Wednesday the 10th of May. The editor of the Democrat, in his paper of the 10th inst. finds a dissenting voice to the convention of the Legislature. We are to see a disposition prevailing among the Mobile, where the distress is greater than in any other portion of the State, to oppose a convention of the Legislature, any form of stop laws, or laws impairing the force of contracts; and also to see this sentiment responded to by the Governor.

We received the first number of the MOBILE, "A weekly newspaper, devoted to Religion, Education, Literature, and general intelligence," by G. F. Heard, of the Baptist denomination. The objects which it is the editor's design to be by the publication are commendable and worthy of judgment from the selected and editorial maintained in the first number, we have no doubt pursue them with zeal and ability. Of the final execution of the paper, it is needless to speak; the first number was printed at a job office, and not as a permanent specimen. The editor has promised that "it shall be equal in appearance to any in the country." The second number will appear on the 1st of June. The following, though true picture of the present state of the Mobile, we extract from the number before us.

As Times.—Such universal pecuniary embarrassments now exist throughout our country, in all probability never before known. The effect upon our most numerous and obvious. Men's visages are on their faces—they look perplexed and dejected. They stand still at half their height. Contracts are filled with null and void, by empty of purchasers. Every auction hall has almost ceased to annoy. Our warehouses are clear; our drays are empty; and our steamboats return from the inland as they go out. Families and day-laborers, merchants and mechanics are leaving the city.

We hope that behind these apparent evils is concealed a blessing for the community. Our present distress will check our pride—will discipline our extravagance—will dissipate our dreams of princely possessions, and bring us back to the sober duties and economies of life. Like the peacock altered by a skillful physician it may be better off beyond endurance, and may seem for a time to gethen the moral maladies of our nature, and as a corrective is the case, to make men worse instead of better, yet its ultimate effect upon the interests of so many must be salutary.

If we look back upon the course of things for a time past, how strange and fearful does it seem. Last year was distinguished by an unprecedented frost throughout our land. Scarce an individual who did not assume the sable weed in memory of departed friends. "And in some parts of our country, the winter brought with it a mixture of darkness and cold. The very spring has seemed loth to reveal itself in its leafy green robes and its fragrant flowers. And now has come a destroying spirit upon our commercial and pecuniary interests! Yet who say that the catalogue of our misfortunes shall not astonish us with earthquakes, that the seasons are more irregular, may not blast every hope of husbandry, and that famine itself may not cross our land and spread its dark wings over the length and breadth of our land? We know of no very particular reason for expecting such events; but it has recently occurred to us within a few months past, they may possibly occur.

canwhile let us be reminded by our present sufferings that the Lord reigneth—that we are rich only in that we are safe only under His protection, let the lessons of His providence induce us to study grace.

was rumored here a few days since, that the Legislature of Mississippi had passed a stop law for three years; but later information contradicts this report, and that the Banks have been authorized to issue notes, at nine and twelve months, and that they have been made a legal tender, which amounts to nearly the same thing, as their circulation will doubtless be limited to their own State. Suppose the expectations of those men in Mississippi who are now so largely indebted had been realized, into whose pockets would the profits of their speculations have went? Why, in their own, is the ready reply. Well, suppose them to be disappointed, and to have contracted an immensely beyond their ability to pay, without a trace of property, which is in reality the case; who is to suffer? Probably the Legislature of Mississippi will say their creditors, but even-handed justice will tell a different tale. Unfortunately, in most cases, interference by the Legislature, in the passage of laws, or by making uncurrent money a lawful tender, the interest of the creditor is too much overruled in the anxiety to extend relief to the debtor, remembering that nine tenths of the men who are now so much owing to them as they owe, and by law designed to relieve them in the payment of debts, will also prevent them from collecting the same.

will be seen by a communication from the Nashville Union, signed "No Shaver," and the statement of the Cashier of the Farmer's Bank of Chattanooga, both of which are published in this paper, the reports current here a short time since, with respect to the Union Bank of Tennessee and the Chattanooga Bank, were false, at least to some extent. could be well for the people not to place too much reliance on vague reports about broken Banks, during the prevalence of the present panic, as many such reports may be started for speculating and fraudulent purposes.

It is amusing to see some of the comparisons made by writers on the subject of the present pressure on the Banking system. One class of writers who

believe the pressure has been occasioned by bank issues and speculation, compare the cry for more banks to the man who has been drunk, calling for more brandy. While others using the same argument for a different purpose, contend that as bank paper has been extremely plenty for some time past, it is necessary to continue its use to "taper off." This tapering off, reminds us of a man who said "he had of ten heard of people's tapering off, but for his part when he wished to get sober he always had to make a blunt of it; for so sure as he attempted to taper off, he made the tapering end the biggest; and over issues of bank paper once admitted as the cause of the present pressure, a resort to more banks as a means of relief, we have no doubt would be attended with a like result.

The editor of the Athens Courier, in his paper of May 5th, seems to be surprised at, and not properly understand the meaning and intention of some remarks made by us in our paper of 20th March, on the subject of a public meeting in Wetumpka, the proceedings of which were published in our paper of the same date. As the remarks of the editor do not appear to be speiced with any ill-natured feeling towards his "old friend and acquaintance," as he has been pleased to call us, we will endeavor to relieve his mind from any mistaken or unpleasant impressions with regard to the remarks alluded to. In the first place in commenting on that part of our remarks where we expressed it as our opinion "that a meeting of like character ought to be held in this section of the State," he seems to have taken it for granted, that because we were in favor of a meeting of like character being held, we were also in favor of resolutions of like character being adopted, which was by no means a fair inference. Indeed, we gave as a reason for calling such a meeting, which we considered entirely sufficient in the absence of all others, "the possibility that a new system of legislation might grow out of the present embarrassed condition of the country." If the people in this section of the State were opposed to the abrogation of any part of the State constitution, the establishment of more banks, &c. which at the time we believed they were, we wished their voice to be heard, and had sufficient confidence in their intelligence to believe they would act in that way which would most promote their own interests. We also believed in the truth of the wise man's saying, that "in the multitude of counselors there is safety." For these reasons we preferred the call of a public meeting to the expression of any positive opinions of our own.

The editor asks, "would our Republican friend join in with the Bank monopolists in an unholy crusade against the Constitution and best interests of his adopted State?" Surely we would not; and if such a construction could be put upon any part of our remarks, it would do us no injury to our motives.

JACKSONVILLE, May 12, 1837.

At a meeting of the citizens of our village, its vicinity and gentlemen of the Bar of Benton and neighboring counties, Col. J. Lowry was called to the chair, and J. B. Watts Esq. appointed Secretary. Judge Baylor was called on to discuss the objects of the meeting, which he did in a very lucid and interesting manner—portraying the false value of merchantable commodity during the prevalence of a large paper currency. Judge Baylor was succeeded by Charles Lewis Esq., who maintained with much ability the contrary opinion. His remarks were clear, pointed and appropriate. Maj. T. M. Likens made some appropriate remarks and introduced some resolutions in favor of a call of the Legislature, which were superceded by the following from Maj. Houston:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that there can be no legal interference by the Legislature; therefore

Resolved, That we recommend the Governor of the State not to convene the Legislature until its annual session.

W. B. Martin Esq. addressed the meeting at some length in favor of the foregoing resolutions, after which the vote of the meeting was taken and they were unanimously adopted.

On motion of Col. Bagby, the proceedings of the meeting were directed to be signed by the Chairman, and countersigned by the Secretary and published.

J. B. WATTS, Sec'y.

The following project of a law was submitted to the consideration of the meeting held at the Court House on Saturday last, by Col. John B. Hogan.

1st. Convene the Legislature and pass a law authorizing the Governor to issue from six to nine millions of State Bonds, bearing an annual interest of 6 per cent. to be paid semi-annually, redeemable in 20 years. The bonds to be accompanied with coupons and printed on fine paper.

2nd. The bonds to be issued in sums not less than \$500 or \$1000, not more than \$5,000, each. These bonds to be equally divided among the State Banks and different Branch Banks, in proportion to the respective capitals of each Bank.

3rd. The Banks to be authorised by law to discount good paper at the present rate of interest, and in payment to issue these Bonds at their par value, exclusive of any interest that may have accrued before those issues.

4th. Each Bank to keep a correct register of the Bonds received and issued, to pay punctually semi-annually the interest on the same, on the presentation of the coupon. To provide a sinking fund out of the proceeds of the Bonds for their redemption at the expiration of the 20 years. To have the name of the bank and place where it is located, inscribed on the face of the Bonds. Also, each Bond to be countersigned by the President and Cashier of the Bank that issues them, to enable the holder to know where he is to receive the interest, and finally to look for their redemption.

5th. To authorize the Governor to subscribe for the two-fifths of the stock reserved for the State, in the Planters' and Merchants' Bank, and issue similar Bonds for the same; and also, to authorize said Bank

to discount on the same, in the same manner that the State institutions may do.

Also, to authorise the Branch Bank at Mobile to discount on the Bonds now on hand and now unsold of the last issue.

Mobile R. G.

The Nashville Banner of the 1st June contains a long article, the object of which is, to show that the banks in the south and south-west must either "suspend specie payments or oppress and ruin the country." Then, is it in the power of the banks to oppress and ruin the country? Why permit them to exist for the benefit of gloved gentlemen who are so yetty-faced and delicate to work for an honest living. The banks will afford them fine speculations, though in the end they "oppress and ruin the country." People beware of these banks—they have been likened to the hundred-headed offspring of Typhon, who guarded the golden apples of the Hesperides.

Athens Courier.

(Correspondence of the Mercantile Advertiser.)
NEW ORLEANS, April 25, 1837.
Tuesday, 10 A. M.

Another large failure—the lion of the Cotton Monopolists—Burr, Watt & Co. Mr. Burke, you may know, is President of the Union Bank here. Rumour says, he failed for 20 millions. It can scarcely be so much though the amount is tremendous. Many smaller houses will fall in consequence, both here and in Natchez.

If all the present crop of Cotton here and in the Country were sold for ten cents cash, it would not pay half the debt into which these speculators have plunged themselves and the people.

Produce of all kinds is falling rapidly. For cash in large parcels, Flour may be had for \$5.50—Lard 6 cents—Mess Pork, \$15—Sugar, 5 cents—Coffee, 9 a 9 1/2 cents and so of all other articles.

The St. Louis steamboats will all lay up on their return, so little business have they to do. Many of them have been seized for debt, as well as those belonging to Nashville and Louisville. A merchant yesterday to whom was consigned a cargo of Pork, refused to pay the freight thereon, \$2100—he paid on account \$500, and offered to give up the Pork if the money was refunded. Such things will convince you of the scarcity of money.

The news of the Mexican squadron you have already.

Nothing else of moment to communicate, except that the Banks are offering and paying 2 1/2 per cent for specie. The currency take the notes, say of one of them, and draft out the specie, and sell it to the same Bank for the premium. Large dealings have occurred in this way. Thus have the Banks become the felled.

Yours, &c.

A CARD.

There are rumors in circulation in relation to the affairs of the Bank of Yeatman, Woods, & Co., which are calculated greatly to alarm and mislead those who hold our paper. We expect in a short time to make a public statement of our condition, which will show to those interested, that they ought not to submit to any sacrifice on our notes or other liabilities. We cannot at present state with accuracy the amount of liabilities—for which we can exhibit means, to the amount of Two Millions Two Hundred Thousand Dollars.

YEATMAN, WOODS, & CO.
April 28, 1837.

We were furnished with the following communication just before our paper went to press.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

At our last Circuit Court, a man who for several years has been strolling through the country, stealing, was convicted for breaking a house of Arnold and Cox and taking therefrom nine hundred dollars in cash. It is ascertained that he taught school in Hamilton county, Tennessee, where he passed by the name of Patrick H. Bartlett. He passed here by the name of Henry Stuart. For the crime committed here, he was sentenced by the court to stand in the pillory one hour each day for three days, and on the fourth day, receive 39 lashes on his bare back. He will perhaps attempt to impose himself on others as he has heretofore done, as a physician. He is a man of dark complexion, dark hair and eyes, slender built, and quite intelligent, plays well on the flute. He lived at this place several months previous to committing the theft, and did not attempt to do anything for a living. The public is cautioned against him as he is perhaps as notorious a rascal as ever lived in the United States, and no doubt of e of Murdersman.

INVITATION TO TRADE.
THE Subscriber would tender his sincere thanks to a liberal community for the patronage he has already received, & would therefore confidently solicit the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen, to examine his new arrival of Merchandise, fresh from the Cities, consisting of

Dry Goods.

Staple, Fancy, Clothing, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c.
Hard-ware & Cutlery.
Saddlery, Medicines,
Shoes and Boots, Fine China Ware,
Tuscan & Fir Bonnets, Sugar & Coffee,
Hats and Caps, Tobacco & Candles,
Patent Butts, &c. &c.
Guns, &c. &c.

With many articles well adapted to the wants of the community, all of which I will sell on liberal terms for cash, or to punctual dealers on time.
J. M. MITCHELL.
Jacksonville, May 11, 1837.

BLANK DEEDS
For sale at this Office.

Planter's Hotel.

WEST WETUMPKA, Alabama.

J. D. HYNPHREYVILLE, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the House recently occupied by L. J. Bradford, Esq., and fitted it up for the reception of Company, either transient or permanent. As his Larder will always be stored with the best the market affords, and his Stables with plenty of provender, he hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.
March 30, 1837.—3m.

The Jacksonville Republican, and Talladega Register, will publish the above notice 3 months, and forward their accounts to this office for settlement.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has lately settled in Jacksonville, and is now carrying on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

On the south-east corner of the square, opposite Judge Pendleton's Hotel. He pledges himself to keep on hand the latest and most approved fashions of the North and East, and will shortly be able to wait on his customers at the shortest notice. He has likewise in the front room of his shop, a number of articles for sale consisting of

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Viz: Sugar, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, Tobacco, Raisins, &c. &c.
THOMAS FAYETTE.
March 23, 1836.—t.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer for sale on the 15th of July, next at his residence

A Tract of Land containing fifty or sixty acres, twelve of which are cleared and fit for cultivation. The place is well improved, lying on Cane Creek, on the road from Mallory's Mill to Robinson's bridge, 4 1/2 miles from Mallory's Mill.

At the same time and place he will sell all his stock, consisting of CATTLE, SHEEP, and HOGS.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit until the first of November next will be given—the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
GEORGE W. BAGBY.
March 11th, 1837.—n8—6t.

MATTHEW J. TURNLEY, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING located himself in Cherokee County, Ala. will practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, and Benton. He tenders his professional services to the citizens of the above-named counties, and to the public in general; and he hopes, by indefatigable attention to business, to merit the confidence of the public, and meet the approbation of those who may entrust him with business. He pledges himself, that business committed to his management, shall be promptly attended to.
April 27, 1837.—t.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP BY Edmund Berry, living on Muskadine Creek, a SORREL HORSE MULE, four years old, and appraised to forty dollars before John G. Watkins, Esq. May 6, 1837.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLERK.
May 11, 1837.—3t.

BOTANIC DOCTOR.

JOHN CRUTCHFIELD, offers his services to the people of Jacksonville and Benton county, to practice medicine on the

BOTANIC SYSTEM.

He has put himself to considerable trouble to become fully acquainted with the Thompsonian System of medicine—having spent considerable time with the agency at Louisville, Kentucky, where he had every opportunity of seeing the proper treatment of various diseases, as well as a thorough acquaintance with the medicines, and the compounding or mixing the same. With these advantages, as well as that of practising more or less for the last five years, in different climates, in addition to his general success in the treatment of various diseases, he feels confident he can give general satisfaction to all who may be disposed to make a trial of vegetable medicines; (for no minerals will be used,) being well satisfied that all forms of disease that can be cured by any system of medicine may be cured by this, and many have been cured by this that have been pronounced incurable by the mineral practice, and without any of the evils that often follow the use of Calomel. He would therefore recommend to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, Asthma, Consumption, Rheumatism, Erysipelas and all chronic diseases, or breast complaints, as well as all other forms of disease, to make an early application, as they will find it greatly to their advantage. Relief is generally given, and perfect cures have been performed, when little expectation of a recovery remained.

He has now on hand a good assortment of Medicines, and has sent on to the North for a general supply of genuine medicines, he will be able to attend promptly to any call, without laboring under the difficulty that many do, (the want of proper medicines.) His residence is in the south-western part of the town of Jacksonville, where he may always be found unless necessarily absent. Many certificates might be produced from the most respectable part of the community to show the efficacy of the medicine, and his general success in using the same, but they are deemed unnecessary.
Feb. 11, 1837.—n4 tl.

WILLIAM H. ESTILL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

HAVING settled himself permanently in Jacksonville, Benton county, Ala. tenders his professional services to the public. He will regularly attend the several courts in the counties of St. Clair, DeKalb, Cherokee, Randolph, Talladega, and Benton. All business entrusted to his management, shall be attended to with punctuality.
His office is in Jacksonville.

A FEW COPIES OF GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, For sale at this Office.

To Printers & Publishers.

THE Subscribers have just connected their new Specimen Book of Light faced Book and Job Printing Types, Flowers and Ornaments, the contents of which are herewith partially given.

Diamond; Pearl, No. 1 and 2; Agate, Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Minion, Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Minion on Brevier body; Brevier on Minion body, Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Brevier on Bourgeois body; Brevier on Long Primer body; Bourgeois on Brevier body; Bourgeois Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Bourgeois on Long Primer body; Long Primer Nos. 1 2 3 & 4; Long Primer on Small Pica body; Small Pica, No. 1 & 2; Pica on Small Pica body; Pica Nos. 1 2 & 3; Pica on English body; English No. 1 & 2; Great Primer; Paragon; Double English; Double Paragon; Cannon; Five lines Pica to twenty, 5, 7, 9 & 10 lines Pica ornamental; 6, 7, 9, 12 & 15 lines Pica shaded; 8, 10, 12 & 16 lines Antique shaded.

Also a large and beautiful collection of flowers from Pearl to seven line Pica, many of which are not to be found in any other specimen; a new assortment of ornamental dashes; a variety of car-borders; brass rule; leads of various thickness; Astronomical, Mathematical, and physical signs; Metal braces and dashes three to thirty ems long; Diamond and Nonpareil music of various kinds; Great Primer and double Pica scripts on inclined body; Antiques; ligatures and heavy two line letters, full face roman and italics; Nonpareil, Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Small Pica; Minion, Brevier, Long Primer, Pica and other blacks, Nonpareil, Minion, and Brevier Greek, Hebrew and Saxon. A large variety of ornaments; calculated particularly for the Spanish and South American markets; Spanish, French and Portuguese accents furnished to order, together with every other article made use of in the Printing business, all of which can be furnished at short notice, of as good quality and on as reasonable terms as at any other establishment.

CÖNNER & COOKE,

Corner of Nassau and Ann Sts., N. Y.
Proprietors of newspapers printed in any part of the United States, or the Canadas, who will copy the above advertisement—times, and forward a copy containing the same, will be entitled to their pay in any Type cast at our Foundry, provided they take twice their amount of bill in Type.

PROSPECTUS OF THE Jacksonville Republican.

Circumstances having rendered it impracticable to continue the publication of the "Jacksonville Register," the undersigned has determined to continue the business in this place, by publishing a Political and Miscellaneous Newspaper of the above title; designed to meet the wants, and advocate and sustain the growing interests of the people of this section of country.

A candid avowal of the future political course of the paper now proposed, will of course be expected by those disposed to patronize it; and from this avowal the publisher feels no disposition to shrink; but as the present is the closing scene of one administration, and the commencement of a new one is near at hand, a brief sketch of his past political principles, will perhaps be a sufficient index to the future. To the leading measures of the present administration he has been uniformly friendly, and voted for the present Chief Magistrate at the only election in which his age entitled him to a vote. At the last Presidential election, he voted for Martin Van Buren, under an honest conviction, that he would not disappoint the expectations he had given his friends reason to entertain; and that he would administer the government upon those republican principles, under which our country has arrived at the present unprecedented state of prosperity. Should these expectations prove to be well founded, he will at all times take pleasure in manifesting his approval of the administration.

With respect to State policy, this paper will, upon all suitable occasions, advocate the important interests of education and internal improvement, and such other topics as may from time to time be proposed, calculated to advance the happiness and prosperity of the State.

Temperate and well written communications, favoring any political doctrine, will be cheerfully inserted in the paper; at the same time its columns will be vigilantly guarded against personal invective and abuse. A portion of its columns will be occupied with the news of the day, both foreign and domestic; Agricultural and Commercial information; Essays on literary, scientific, and moral subjects; biographical and historical sketches; the latest improvements in the mechanic arts; and in short, whatever can be procured and published, calculated to amuse, interest or instruct.

The publisher is sensible of the difficulties to be encountered in an undertaking in which he must endeavor to please such a variety of tastes as is to be found in any community, and also his having to rely more on his long practical experience in the printing business, than any uncommon advantages either of talent or education. He hopes, however, that this experience, together with an untiring zeal to promote all the great interests of society, according to his best judgment and ability, will insure him that liberal patronage, which it is certainly the individual interest of every good citizen to afford, to a respectable and well conducted printing establishment.

J. F. GRANT.

CONDITIONS.

THE JACKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be published every Thursday, on a large imperial sheet, good paper, at Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance, or Three Dollars at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance.

BLANKS

Of every description neatly executed, & kept constantly on hand for sale at this Office.

Officers in the adjoining counties can be furnished with such blanks as they use, upon the shortest notice, & on reasonable terms.

LIVING WITHIN THE MEANS.

CONCLUDED.

"At that moment, Mrs. Fulton was announced. The man was hurried out, and the shawl thrown gracefully over the arm of the sofa.

"My dear Mrs. Fulton," said the lady, "I have been expecting you to call and see me. I remember your promise."

Jane was delighted with her reception, and proceeded at once to mention her plan. It was to get up a subscription to supply clothing as well as schooling for a certain number of poor children, including Martha's.

"I thought Martha was able to work by this time," said the lady.

"She is still very feeble, and can barely procure food for herself and children. I thought perhaps you would approve of my plan. I would not set it up as a subscription to supply clothing as well as schooling for a certain number of poor children, including Martha's."

"How benevolent you are, my dear Mrs. Fulton! I do not but my time is wholly engrossed, and the claims upon my purse are constant. Perhaps you are so heavily taxed as the rich, or have less than they are called affluent. I declare to you, said she, drawing forth her elegant crimson silk purse, and holding it suspended on her jeweled finger, "I cannot command a farthing; you see how empty it is. But I approve your plan. Perhaps you will be so kind as to advance the same sum for me that you pay for yourself. We will settle it when we next meet."

Jane cheerfully assented, and took her leave; and Mrs. Hart, with her three hundred dollar shawl, became the debtor of Jane.

"How strange it is," said Mrs. Fulton, as she related the circumstance to her husband, "that, in the midst of such luxury, she had not five dollars to give in charity, for that was all I wanted!"

"You do not understand this thing, my poor Jane," said Frank, smiling; "it seems to you, incredible that Mrs. Hart can be poor. I will demonstrate the matter to you. You admit that we are rich. We have our next quarter's rent secure, are able to buy books, and have something left to give away. But if I were to make expensive purchases that would consume nearly all we have accumulated, I should be as poor as Mrs. Hart's, then you would be giving my thing away, instead of becoming her creditor."

"According to your definition," said Jane, "those who live within their means are the only wealthy people."

"They certainly are to all the purposes of present comfort; and so you must be thankful that you have married a man that has found but the philosopher's stone."

"Better than that," said Jane; "who has the art of being rich with very little money."

The next day Jane went to see Mrs. Barber, and proposed to her, her plan of clothing the children, and providing a school for them. The woman expressed her gratitude, and Jane thought it but just to mention her benefactors. When she named Mrs. Hart among them, Mrs. Barber said, "Indeed, madam, I do not ask her to give me anything, if she will only pay me what is justly my due." Jane now learned, with astonishment, that the poor woman had washed in her kitchen, for nearly a year, without being able to obtain pay.

"It was for that, madam, I sent to entreat her to come and see me, hoping she might be moved by my distress; and she did, you know, pay me a small sum; I have credited her for that; but it is a small part of what she owes me."

"I hope," said Jane, after a long pause, in which her countenance discovered the workings of her mind, "I hope there are few such instances as this."

"I never met with such a one, not exactly," added she, hesitatingly; but, indeed, madam, the rich work are to us. It would be bad manners in us to insist upon being paid immediately; and yet many day's wages for my children's food for the next."

"It must be such a trifle to the rich, that if you only let them know you are going away, they will pay you."

"It is because it is such a trifle to them, I suppose," said the woman, "that they cannot understand how important it is to us. Some how or other, rich ladies never have any thing they call change; and they are very apt to say, 'they will remember it,' and another time will do as well; and so it is well for them, but not for us."

Mrs. Barber's heart seemed to be quite opened by Jane's sympathy, and she went on.

"Indeed, ma'am, I sometimes think there is more kindness to the poor than there is justice. The ladies are very good in getting up societies and to pay us the full price of our labor. If they would pay us well, and give us less, it would be better for us."

"Perhaps you are right," said Jane, "about paying for work, but only think how much good has been done by fair!"

"Yes, ma'am; good has been done to some, and injury to others. I know of a poor woman who was born a lady, and was reduced in her circumstances. Her health was very feeble, but still she was able to earn a living by making those curious little things they sell at fairs; but since the ladies have taken to making them, it is hard times with her, for she says the market is overrun."

"The right way," said Jane, "would be to employ these people to work for others, and instead of the ladies making pin-cushions and emery-bags to buy them ready made, and sell them again, then charity would operate equally among the poor; for what one class could not make, another could, and labour would be exchanged."

"I don't know how it ought to be settled. Perhaps it is all right as it is; but we poor folks think times do washing for people at boarding houses. They will appoint me to come about nine o'clock, in the morning to get their clothes. When I go, till they are, sometimes an hour or more. All this is lost time to me; and time, to daily labourers, is money. My husband was a carpenter, and more than he got from them, for he gave them time. One fine lady and another would send for him, or make a closet there; and after he had measured and calculated, perhaps they would come to the conclusion not to have any thing done, and he had his trouble for his pains."

"All the wrongs you have mentioned," said Jane, "seem to arise from want of consideration, not want of benevolence."

"That's pretty much what I said, ma'am, at first, that now-a-days there was more kindness to the poor than justice. If I was paid for all the time I have wasted in waiting upon the rich, sometimes for clothes, sometimes for pay, for I

often have to go two or three times before I can find a lady at home. I should be better off than I am now. To be sure, it is but small sums that are due to us; but my husband used to say, these ought to be paid right away, because they don't go upon interest, like larger ones."

"You seem to have thought a good deal on this subject," said Jane.

"I take it," said Mrs. Barber, "that we must all think; at least, I never saw the time when I could drive thoughts out of my head, though I am sure, think; and if it had not been for my poor children, I should have been glad enough to have laid this world."

"How true was your remark," said Jane, when she related the poor woman's conversation to her husband, "that if Mrs. Hart spent so much upon her pelisse, she probably had little to give away. I am sure I shall never see a very costly dress again, that I shall not think of poor Martha."

"You must not think all the wealthy are like Mrs. Hart, Jane. I believe such instances, in our city, at least, are rare, and that few ladies would suffer give ostentatiously. At the same time, it illustrates the inordinate indulgence of luxury, which seldom fails, I believe, to harden the heart, and make people selfish. But I dare say, any body that looked in upon us, and heard us reasoning so eagerly upon the evils of wealth, would apply to us as the fable of the fox and the grapes."

"I should like, however," said Jane, "to be rich once, if it was only to show others how much good I could do."

"Luckily," said Frank, "you would not be the first to illustrate this subject. We have had imple examples of munificence in society. At present Jane is wisest to turn our study towards seeing how much good we can do with a little."

Dr. Fulton's business increased with his reputation, and his reputation with his business. At the end of a year, he felt authorized to rent a small house, and begin housekeeping. Their arrangements were as economical as possible; and, on this very kindly gave them more money than advice.

Now, indeed, our young couple felt happy. There is something in home that gives dignity to life. The man, who can say my home and my family, possesses the strongest influence that can operate on a character.

It was a cold evening in December that they took possession of their little tenement. They took flight of snow was just beginning to fall, and the pale streak of blue, watery light, but within the little parlour all was bright and cheerful. The fire sent its flickering beams throughout the apartment, enlivening the books and the furniture, and a radiant with happiness.

"What do we want more?" said Jane, as they seated themselves at the tea table. "All the world does not make us happier than we are now."

"There is a great satisfaction," said Frank, "in having earned our comforts."

"Yes," replied Jane, "even uncle Joshua has been a convert, and says we were wise to marry. At that moment, the door-bell rung. It was a message from Mr. Harrington, requesting to see the doctor immediately."

"How provoking!" exclaimed Jane. "I suppose he has taken it into his head that his throat is closing up, or that he has a fifth finger growing out of his hand. It is too bad, to disturb our very first evening at home!"

"You forget, Jane, that we owe a large proportion of our present prosperity to his whims; he has procured me many friends. I will be back as quickly as possible."

In a short time, Frank returned; the tea-kettle again sent forth his hissing sound, and the tea-pot was again replenished.

Jane grew anxious about Mr. Harrington, and hoped he was not seriously sick. "How the wind blows!" said she. "Ah, if there is any thing that night as this."

But poor Jane was doomed to be disappointed. Again the door-bell rung. "I have no doubt," she exclaimed, "but Mr. Harrington has sent again. She was mistaken; it was the little ragged son of the widow Warner, one of the doctor's patients, for whom he practised gratis, and furnished medicine to come right away that minute, for little Betsey had pulled a kettle of scalding water over her."

To this message Jane made no opposition, but hastened her husband's departure. Little Betsey, before that, as she observed her at the infant school, she thought she should be perfectly satisfied with this respect she was soon gratified. As a mother of her children increased; and, as the nurse said to share the laborious toil of the family, at Mrs. Barber's little daughter was occasionally called to hasten her husband's departure.

Many a weary day and night did Jane watch by a sick child till the morning dawn, and then came washing-day, and she must hold her own reward. Frank's sphere of business continued to enlarge. Frank's sphere of business continued to enlarge. Frank's sphere of business continued to enlarge.

He no longer trudged about on foot, but purchased a horse and chaise, and his landlady's pleasure. In short, he was acknowledged as one of the faculty, by his brother physicians, and of course, a man of consequence. The comfort of life, gradually increased; though they did not lose sight of the principle with which they set every year left them a small surplus, which was scrupulously invested for capital.

We fear there are few who sincerely repeat—'Give me neither poverty nor riches.'—

This was the situation to which Frank had attained. Most with health, a promising family, with the wife of his youth, the partner and lightener of his cares. It seemed as if there was little more to desire. We talk of the blessings of a mind at peace with itself, of a mind that is content with its own lot, and which covets not another's. They sometimes made a morning call at the house of the rich and fashionable; but Jane looked at the splendid apartments with vacant admiration. It never for a moment entered her head that she should like such herself. She returned home one child, and provide for the wants of another, with a feeling that nobody was so rich as herself. It would be pleasant to dwell longer on this dependence. Their pleasures were home pleasures—the purest and most satisfactory that they might have been elevated and increased by deeper and more fervent principle. Nature had been bountiful in giving them kind and gentle dispositions, and generous emotions; but the bark with

its swelling sails and gay streamers, that moves so gallantly over the rippling waters, struggles freely against the rushing wind and foaming waves. Prostrated as Frank might be considered, he had attained no success beyond what every industrious, capable young man may attain, who from his first setting-out, scrupulously limits his expenses, and his aims. Not what others do, not what seems necessary and fitting to his station in life, but what he, who knows his own affairs, can decide in reality fitting. Shall we, who so much prize our independence, give up, what, in a political view, alone is dress, compared to independence, of character and habits? Shall we who can call master spirits from every portion of our land, to attend the hard earned victory of freedom, and attest its independence, give up the glorious prize, and suffer ourselves to be subjugated by foreign luxuries and habits? Yet it is even so; they are first invading our sanctuaries, and are hastening towards the interior. Well may British travellers scoff, when they come amongst us, and see our own native Americans adopting the most frivolous parts of civilized life—their feathers and gewgaws—our habits and customs made up of awkward imitations of English and French; our weak attempts at aristocracy; our late hours of visiting, for which no possible reason can be assigned, but that they do so in Europe! Let of every nation, and that they do so in Europe! Let of every nation, and that they do so in Europe! Let of every nation, and that they do so in Europe!

Whether the following extract from a letter written by one of the primitive and respectable members of our government, Judge Wingate, has been published, I do not know; but it bears honorable testimony of the simplicity of Washington's original letter.

"I was a member of Congress when President Washington was inaugurated in his office, and at the first public dinner he gave. The President, the Vice President, the foreign ministers, the heads of departments of government, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Senators from the two States from the northern and southern extremes of the Union, made the company."

It was the least showy dinner that I ever saw at the President's table, and the company was not large. The President made his usual practice to eat of but one dish. It was his usual chaplain present, the President himself said a veal dinner and dessert were finished. After the was passed round the table, and no toast. The President arose, and all the company of course, and departed as every one chose, without ceremony."

We hope this digression will be excused, for the sake of the honest independence of our purpose. Hitherto Dr. Fulton had done what every other man may do, with health, capacity and industry. Without a symptom of quackery, he had a courteous manner of listening to the complaints of his patients, and a sympathy which aroused gentleness more highly than for rich Mr. Harrington, who had been laughed at by his enemies, dictated by a second, and steamed by a third, till he Frank soon saw that his case was an incurable one. Perhaps Mr. Harrington learned to appreciate some of the blessings of his own affluence, by witnessing the exertions that Frank and Jane were obliged to make. At any rate he entertained head to say there was more happiness in their little bird's nest, than in a palace. At length, worn out by nervous disease, his emaciated frame found refuge in its mother earth, and he quietly slept with his fathers. After his death, it was found that he had bequeathed to Dr. and Mrs. Fulton, as a mark of his regard, five thousand dollars. The sum was immediately invested as capital, and both the principal a sacred deposit, and not encroach upon it.

We have alluded to the increase of their family. The little bird's nest had become quite too small for the number of its inhabitants. Before Mr. Harrington's legacy, they had determined to take refuge in getting to a more agreeable part of the city, though they only gave as a reason, the health and advantage of their children.

"THE DEUCE TAKE HER."—An Ohio paper relates the marriage of Mr. David Deuce, of Cleveland, to Miss Sophia Daniels. The Deuce has taken her for better or worse.

Why is a temperate man's nose like the works of an American poet? Because it is never red (read) Boston Her.

Some years ago a crack-brained man who was slightly by the females, very modestly asked a young lady, if she would let him spend the evening with her. "No," she angrily replied, "that's so, I don't mean this evening, but some stormy one, when I can't go any where else."

We know a young lady who has so packed up her mouth by pronouncing exquisite words, that forwards expecting to receive a kiss from her.

Medical School of Florida.

On the truth wherever found, On Christian or on heathen ground, Among your friends among your foes, The plant's divine where'er it grows.

As the tree is known by its fruit, so is the plant by its cures; our faith has been made strong in Florida's remedies by many years' experience, in medical Colleges, and all the fruitless experiments of a growth and grandeur in all the works of the Al-

The labours of man may perish; for like him, they are often vain and lies; but the de-

ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to naught. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While He continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years; to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good," that the whole "conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking in the dark," a "scheme of learned quackery," a "Temple unroofed and cracked at the foundation." (See Drs. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rush, Morgagni, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic Remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes! late professor of the theory and practice of Medicine in the University of Cambridge, Mass., "look at the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of rectifying the human system, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh remarks:—"Among the numerous poisons that have been used for the cure of or more active, and of course more dangerous powdering its use: "Retchings, impaired vision, deafness and pains in various parts of the body, sud-

den failure of strength, as if just dying, violent shaking of the heart, difficult breathing, with a nervous agitation, paralysis, incurable feelings, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death. "These maladies," continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable, that many of the of the nervous system, are produced by the mer-

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern and Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance. The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bemoaning the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the anticipated prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk; that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, that it would be for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat, the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man, which a cure that has baffled all the wisdom of the Schools of Physic."

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been engaged for the last several years during which he travelled and practised some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia and Alabama; the greater part of the last year he practised in the City of Columbus, Georgia, in connexion with Dr. B. R. Thomas, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating chronic diseases, which are so highly celebrated throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice, which have been obtained at great expense.

Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a specimen of his success in Practice, a few of the more important testimonials that are in their possession are hereunto annexed.

Drs. Ellison & Buys will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Stock of Fresh

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For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same month; at the house of John Gilbert in St. Clair County; and on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Dwiggins' in Montgomery; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; and on the ninth day at Columbia; and on the tenth day, at John Cottingham's, in Wilcox County; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, in Wilcox County; and on the twelfth day, at Martin McLeary's in Talladega County; and on the thirteenth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, in Milledgeville; on the fourteenth, at Gideon Riddle's, in Talladega County; on the fifteenth, at Francis Self's, in Benton County; on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Givens, in Alexander County; and on the seventeenth day of the above months, at Williamson Todd's, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

These living at a distance, that desire the benefits of this practice, and cannot attend personally, will please send the symptoms of their disease in writing.

All letters addressed, to receive attention, must be post paid, and directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin Valley, in Wilcox County, Ala.

Rits, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description must be undertaken. No cure. No pay. The patient must be convenient to their office.

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CERTIFICATE.

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

I do hereby certify, that sometimes, I was reattacked with what the Regular Physicians called a disease of the Liver, so that in a few hours I was in a state of intense distress, and in a few days the seat of the disease was broken up, and two weeks thereafter, I was able to resume my business, and I can safely say that in 2 weeks I did in six months with the same disease in a Regular Physician's hands.

JOHN STEPHENS, Regular Physician, Georgia, DeKalb County.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that my wife was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side, very dry cough, with a very high fever, and in this condition she lay confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who, after her business as usual. Given under my hand, this 22d day of December, 1836.

JAMES DICKSON, Georgia, DeKalb County.

I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently attacked with what the Regular Physicians called a disease of the Liver, so that in a few hours I was in a state of intense distress, and in a few days the seat of the disease was broken up, and two weeks thereafter, I was able to resume my business, and I can safely say that in 2 weeks I did in six months with the same disease in a Regular Physician's hands.

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lieve an injury resulting from the unlawful intermeddling of his predecessor; more especially as the injury itself is open to serious doubts.

In conclusion, it may fairly be charged that a vast portion of the evils of the present time, resulting as they do from a diseased state of public opinion, with respect to values, lays at the door of those who by falsely imputing the symptoms to inoperative causes, have blinded themselves and the public to this corroding cancer, until the whole fabric of traffic is rotten to the core.

CINCINNATI, April 24. MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR—BRUTAL OUTRAGE.

An individual of this city was arraigned before Squire Doty on Saturday last, upon the charge of having decoyed, under false pretences, a respectable and interesting young female into an obscure and dark room, with intentions of the most revolting character. We have seldom heard of so brutal an outrage, or one which was better calculated to excite the indignation of a Christian community. The testimony against the defendant was not sufficiently strong to justify the magistrate in committing the defendant to prison; yet there was no little apprehension that the people who had been attracted to the office by the extraordinary nature of the case would inflict upon him summary chastisement. We are happy to state, however, that no violence was attempted.

The unfortunate victim of this diabolical outrage, is said to have lost her reason since her escape, and is now a wretched maniac. She sustained, according to the testimony of most respectable witnesses, a most exemplary character, and is a communicant of the Presbyterian church. The following particulars of her abduction, confinement and escape, were derived from her before she became deranged in mind.

On her return home from singing school, which she was in the habit of attending twice a week, she was accosted by a man on Fifth street, who enquired if her name was not Miss A. She answered yes. He stated that he had been sent expressly to convey her to his bed side; she thoughtlessly accompanied him. He conducted her to a house in an obscure street, and showed her into a dark room, and locked the door. The room was kept dark during her confinement, which was upwards of two weeks, during which time she was threatened and treated with considerable violence by the monster who had her in custody. She could not recognize the countenance of the man who visited her. But there was a woman who was in the habit of going into her room, whom she thought she should know if she were to see her again, as she upon one occasion carried a candle with her into the room.

On the night of her escape the door had been unlocked, whether by accident or design she was unable to say. Her narrative is corroborated by the testimony of the lady with whom she resided; who represents that a man called at her house on the evening of her abduction and enquired for Miss A. and who stated that her brother was dangerously ill. Upon being told that she was at singing school he answered that she was to go for her. There is much mystery involved in this affair, and we hope that no pains or exertions will be omitted to bring the perpetrator or perpetrators of so foul an act, to justice. We shall endeavor to obtain the proceedings of the examination for publication.—Rep.

WEDNESDAY, April 26. POLICE.

Monday was a day of universal excitement at the Mayor's Office of this city. For weeks past our city has been infested with a gang of depraved wretches in human form, who were in the habit of prowling about the city and availing themselves of every opportunity to insult and frighten respectable females. On Saturday last, one of the scoundrels, who calls himself HENRY JONES, was detected in the act of insulting, by his indecencies, some school girls, and was arrested and committed to jail. On Monday morning his trial came on before his honor the Mayor. At an early hour the office was crowded to excess, and an unusual degree of excitement was observable, and the populace, to take the laws into their own hands, and inflict some severe personal chastisement upon the prisoner. It was proved several occasions his conduct to females amounted to almost personal violence. The Mayor adjudged him guilty upon six charges of indecent conduct, upon each of which he was fined \$20: the extent of the law; and still more serious character: "An attempt at rape." Jones is a genteel looking man, about five feet seven inches high, and is said to be intelligent. There were found upon his person when arrested, a bunch of skeleton keys, about a dozen in number, from which, inasmuch as he could give no satisfactory account of himself, it is fair to presume that the practices for which he was arrested, are not the only habits of infamy and moral degradation of which he has been guilty.

THE ABDUCTION CASE—ALMOST A RIOT!

Great as was the excitement at the May-

or's Office on Monday morning, occasioned by the trial of the above novel and disgusting case, it was trifling compared with that which attended the examination and trial, in the afternoon, of four individuals, who were arrested and arraigned before the Mayor, on the charge of having abducted and confined the young woman, the particulars of whose case were given in Monday's. In that article we stated that an individual had been arrested and examined before Squire Doty, charged with having been concerned in this outrage; which, for atrocity in the annals of crime and human monstrosity, in this city; and that owing to a deficiency in the evidence to commit him, he was permitted to go at liberty. Public opinion, however, fastened the crime upon him, and singled out three other individuals, who were accordingly arrested a second time, on Monday, together with the three other individuals upon whom suspicion had rested, in the afternoon. The Prosecuting Attorney, (Mr. Road,) and Mr. Lytle conducting the prosecution, and Judge Wright and Mr. Matre, appearing in behalf of the defendants. The principal witness in the case for the prosecution, were Mrs. King, young lady who was abducted, lived, Mrs. King, her son, and Mrs. Drake and Rives.

Mrs. King's sworn. She recognized and pointed out Morfit the individual who was examined on Saturday and acquitted, as the evening of Miss A's disappearance and, enquired for her, and who stated that an ex-brother, which represented him as dangerously ill; and that he had been deputed to inform Miss A. of the melancholy intelligence, and urge her immediate departure with him to the individual or individuals who were to conduct her to her dying brother. Miss A. had gone to singing school. The prisoner on leaving the house of witness, said that there was no time to lose, and that he would go for Miss A., and that she (witness) need not look for her home again for some time to come. Miss A. did not return home that night—was absent about two weeks—had no knowledge of her whereabouts.

Witness concluded that she had received some foul play—went to Mr. Levy's store, on Maine st., to see Mr. Lazarus, [one of the prisoners.] He had been in the habit of visiting her house occasionally, uninvited, to see Miss Allen, to whom he was a stranger. While at Mr. L's store Morfit entered the door—recognized him as the individual who had called at her house and enquired for Miss A. on the evening of her disappearance. Mr. King's sworn. Was the son of Mrs. King—a married man—and kept house. On the evening of Miss A's return from captivity, was sent for by his mother—and took Miss A.—to his house, and gathered around her the particulars of her abduction, confinement and treatment, while confined, which, with the exception that Miss A. was accosted before she had reached the School House, instead of on her return, as stated by us in Monday's Republican, do not vary from the account we published.

The testimony of Mrs. Drake and Rives was with reference principally to the fact of conclusively, that her derangement was real and not feigned. The trial adjourned at late hour in the evening, and was resumed again yesterday at the Court House. Morfit and the two other individuals were held to bail in the sum of \$500,000 each. The crowd who had been attracted to and around these two individuals, against whom no criminal charge had been added, had been acquitted, which we are happy to state for the credit of our city, terminated without any of the serious consequences which were anticipated.

The obnoxious individuals, upon their departure from the Mayor's office, were followed by the excited and indignant multitude to their store on Maine street, and interposition of the Mayor, and other influential individuals, in all probability a scene of blood and violence would have ensued, as deplorable as it would have been disgraceful to the city. In a land med innocent until their guilt is proved, the individuals against whom the popular excitement was directed on Monday evening, are in all probability innocent of the charge imputed to them. At least there was no evidence produced at the examination that was calculated to create the belief that they were implicated in so foul a transaction. We are not surprised at the excited state of public feeling with reference to this extraordinary case; but we hope that there is good sense and discretion enough in the community, to allow the law to take its own course, and that there is sufficient disposition on the part of our Magistrates, and Judges to administer even-handed justice, without rendering a resort to violence either necessary or excusable under any circumstances.—Th.

Thursday Evening, 8 o'clock, P. M.

The examination of evidences in the abduction case terminated this afternoon. The Messrs. Lewis were acquitted, there being

no testimony against them. The other individuals are still in prison. The arguments of the Counsel and the decision of the Mayor have been postponed until to-morrow. The excitement is very great. Not less than three or four thousand individuals are now assembled with in a square of this office, in Maine street, between 3d and Second. Gen. R. T. Lytle is haranguing the people, and imploring them to disperse and go to their homes. We have reason to hope his appeal has not been made in vain. The military have been ordered out to keep the peace.—Th.

THE POWER OF CONSCIENCE.

A circumstance was related to us yesterday, which seems to be worthy of narration to our readers. One of our dry goods merchants, (Mr. Orme,) had a small bundle in his counter, the other day, by a female whose apparel betrayed poverty, but whose face was muffled up, and disappeared as soon as she had deposited the bundle. On opening it, which was not done instantly, it was found to contain a lady's valuable fur tippet, which had been missed from the store some weeks before. Accompanying the bundle was a piece of paper, on which was written these lines:

"I am a poor widow with five small children. I came to your store before Christ-mas—my children wanted bread—I took the cape. I could not rest—I brought it back that evening—a lady was in the store; I had not courage to give it up. I came three times after but had no courage. My God forgive me, and may you!"

We hope we need not add, she is freely forgiven by him to whom her penitent note was addressed, and that he and many others would, were she known, gladly contribute to relieve her extreme distress.—National Intelligencer.

HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN NEW YORK.

White Face, a mountain in Essex co., in this State on the dividing ridge between the

never been visited or measured, will approximate in height to the White Hills of New Hampshire. The region is not free from snow three months in the year, and twice in the month of August last. The highest summits were covered. The scenery is sublimely fine. One precipice which was measured is 1200 feet high. This precipice extends about a mile, though it does not preserve this great elevation the whole distance. M. J. Star.

From the Chicago Commercial Advertiser.

We learn from a gentleman, James Kinzie, Esq., of this city, who has just ascended the Illinois river, that a most melancholy occurrence took place on Saturday, the 13th instant, at about five miles from the mouth, where, through the obstinacy of the captains of two steamboats, one of their boats was sunk, and the lives of all the deck passengers, amounting to more than twenty, destroyed.

The captain of the Wisconsin, which was then ascending the river, had repeatedly stated, that if he should meet the Fishlake, and her captain would not give him a clear channel, he should run her down.—This, it seemed, provoked the captain of the other boat, and he became as obstinately determined not to turn out of his course. Both boats met about five o'clock in the morning, and steered directly for each other, until the Fishlake endeavored, but too late, to avoid the collision, and turning a little out of the course, thus gave a fair broad side to the wheel, and she sunk in less than three minutes after she was struck. The first notice which the cabin passengers received of their extreme danger, was the screams of those below, who were drowning, and who merely escaped by jumping through the windows of the cabin, which, fortunately for the sinking boat by the shock.

Mr. and Mrs. Garret, and Mr. and Mrs. Pomeroy, of this city, were among the cabin passengers, and were saved.

The captain of the Wisconsin is stated to have acted, even to the ladies, in a most brutal manner, having put them ashore barefooted, at more than a mile and a half from any habitation, and with nothing but their night clothes on. Report says that the men were even worse treated, as he endeavored to prevent their getting on board the Wisconsin at all.

A large sum of money belonging to one of the ladies named, had been recovered subsequently, from the ladies' cabin, and one gentleman was fortunate enough to find his coat floating on the river, with his money, amounting to \$4,000, in the pocket.

THE MONTGOMERY BANK.—This institution, the 10th inst., refused to pay specie for its bills. As many reports will, without doubt, go abroad, relative to the ability of the Bank to redeem its notes, we deem it right, so far as we are informed, to apprise the public of the reasons which induced the Directors to come to the determination to suspend specie payment.

Our Bank is peculiarly situated. Its location is such as to expose it to the caprice of those persons, who bring their negroes into the State for the purpose of speculation. This class of individuals, in consequence of the general distrust existing in the community, have, of late, been playing a deep game on the Bank. Not satisfied with exchanging the bills of the Mobile institutions for those of Montgomery, they have been ransacking the counties around, with the view of partially to prostrate the credit of the institution.

The object of these gentlemen is well understood with us. They are generally provided with travelling waggons, and in this way, have the means of transportation at hand. A specie dollar, in North Carolina, is worth a handsome premium, and the pauper of the Banks of that State, answers all their purposes when at home.

It is a calculation like this, that of late, has induced the negro traders to make such heavy runs for specie, and to check them in their career of destruction on our credit, did the Directors adopt the alternative measure of compelling some of them to leave the Bank without specie.

The Bank is represented by those who are intimate with its affairs, to be in a good condition. It still has considerable specie in its vaults, and which for its security, has been found necessary to lock up.

For the satisfaction of those who are interested in the property of the institution, we are authorized to state, that a Committee composed of persons, who are not Directors of the Bank have by a resolution of the Board, been appointed to examine on Friday next into its condition, and to report the same to the people.

The gentlemen selected by the Directors, are men of intelligence and great moral worth, and their names afford a certain guarantee, that any exposure which they make, in regard to the affairs of the Bank, may be implicitly relied on.

The following are the persons who have been chosen to perform the duty:
Benj. Fitzpatrick, John Duncan,
John S. Hunter, Thomas Barrette,
John S. Gree, Silas Ames,
John Martin, Thomas S. Mays,
Benj. Bibb, John H. Walker,
Wm. R. Pickett, Seth Robinson,
W. B. S. Gilmer.

The three last mentioned, a committee appointed by Governor Clay, the examining committee of the last year.

STATE OF AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.—The Mason Telegraph of the 4th inst., says:—In this State, with the exception of the stoppage of the Chattahoochee Bank, and the run upon the Bank of Hawkinsville, nothing has happened to lessen confidence in the stability of our merchants and Banking institutions. With respect to the Hawkinsville Bank, that institution has thus far been able to sustain itself, and we have no doubt will continue to do so.

The Columbus Herald, of the 5th inst., speaking in regard to the same matter, remarks:—The scarcity of money is almost without a parallel.—Those who have any are not disposed to part with it upon any consideration, and those who are moneyless, are doomed to a knowledge and belief that there is neither price nor market for the staple commodity. The Banks dare not discount or loan, even on the most undoubted paper, and trade of all sorts is completely at a stand. Relief! Relief! is all the cry.—Montgomery Advertiser.

BANK OF HAWKINSVILLE.

We are gratified to learn that this institution has sustained itself against the heavy runs which have been lately made upon it, and we are assured by gentlemen of high character, that it will ride out the storm successfully, if the other Banks and the community will act towards it with a proper degree of liberality. This we have no doubt will be done, as nothing is more certain than that every pressure upon our Banking institutions tends directly to increase the general distress.

At a time like this, nothing can be more fatal to the general interests of the people, than the sudden depreciation of the circulating medium, and it must be apparent to every one, that by running down the Banks, the amount of the currency is not only diminished to a great extent, but serious losses are sustained by those who hold their bills.

Let the Banks unite to sustain one another, and the people confide in them as they have done heretofore, and they will render a very general service; but if they present one another, it begets a spirit of general distrust, which must end in general calamity. Nothing but a liberal confidence in our institutions can bear the country through the present trial, and we trust it will be manifestly by our fellow-citizens.

Standard of Union.

Edward S. Gould, one of the committee refuses to go to the State to remonstrate with the President. "When some other and more summary means is proposed, and the pursuing it, I, for one, hold myself ready to do my duty to my country." What does he mean? We can not tell what he means, if he wants to fight let him go to the State! Well, if Van Buren, in the York, merchants, all the surplus revenue half their debts. They owe much over six millions in the Treasury. The rest of the surplus is already among the States. Will the President for Van Buren to make a present of it to the New York merchants?

A VILLIAN.
By the name of Charles Ward, who ago married a respectable widow, in Philadelphia, Pa., and persuaded her to sell her house and property in order to supply of dry goods, with which to support and set themselves up in the West. Villian then absconded with the money, property of the confiding woman upon whom he had so basely imposed. She pursued to Baltimore and thence to Washington, where, on the 22d ult., in a state of agony, she committed suicide, by swallowing arsenic. Poor woman! Ad she there not be a cell in which to punish human fiends as this Ward? Women allow no familiarities from strangers, their characters are known.

FATAL AFFAIR.

The Berwick, Pa., Sentinel of April 8th, has following statement in reference to a bloody fight which took place in that vicinity:—
"We learn from several sources, that on last week, on the Catawissa rail road, at a stable and several Irishmen. It appears that a constable attempted to arrest one of them, who he knocked him down, he however made his escape, and hastened home, and collected a party from a military company, of which he was captain, and returned to take the offenders on the road—he stepped up to the man he was searching for, but was knocked down again; he raised his head and gave the word 'fire,' they discharged their pieces, and killed three, and wounded others; the remainder fled."

REPORT, NOT COURTEOUS.—A medical doctor, having a marble-mason engaged about his steps, &c., became quite troublesome to the artisan, by finding fault with the work; saying this is a bad job, and this is a bad job, and this, and this too. The stone cutter losing all patience, at last said, "Doctor I have often covered your bad job, and remember, one good turn deserves another."

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

John McKinley, of Alabama, to be one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the place of Wm. Smith, deceased.
Peter Solomon, to be Marshal for the district of Georgia, in the place of Thomas H. Kenan, deceased.—Globe.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Packet ship George Washington, at New York, sailed from Liverpool 24th of March. MONEY MATTERS were the all-absorbing subjects of discussion in London and Liverpool.

The American merchants have joined a bond to the Bank of England, whereby they have obtained the requisite relief for the present emergency.
An agent of the Bank of the United States was in London, and was actively engaged in facilitating the arrangements on foot. It will be seen that the Bank of the United States is authorized to draw immediately £2,000,000.

It is understood that the George Washington brings back protested bills only to the amount of about £30,000.
Correct.—The matter which will be the greatest interest to our Southern readers, is the state of the market for cotton, on the 24th in Liverpool 1-4d. depressed were—7100 Upland Gld. a 8d.; 5890 0-6 1-2d. to 10d. 1160 Mobile and Alabama.

THIRTY THOUSAND MEN KILLED.

The British forces under General Evans, in Spain, had received a severe check on the 10th, and been compelled to retreat to St. Sebastian, with a loss of about one thousand killed and wounded, as admitted by General Evans in his despatch. General Evans had advanced to Hernani, and was preparing to assault that place when the Carlists attacked him.

The lamp is thrown upon the Spanish troops acting in concert with the British, and still more upon Espartero, who allowed a large body of Carlists to gain Hernani, and reinforce the garrison. The Carlists are much elated by their success. Their loss in the engagement was also very severe.

JOE PAINKING,
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS, ACCURACY AND DESPATCH.

ENVILLE, ALA. MAY 25, 1837

SCHOOL NOTICE.

for the Republican.

THE PRESSURE—THE CRISIS

0610

FROM TEXAS

10

From the *Attempts Enquirer*.
BRIEF DISCOURSE

100

REVIEW OF THE MARKET FOR THE WEEK

Fair to Choice,
Choice

No. 19

part of the community.

CKSONVILLE REPUBLICAN, will be
every Thursday, on a large imperial sheet,
at Two Dollars and fifty cents in advance,
ollars at the end of the year. No subscrip-

From the New Yorker. RECOLLECTIONS OF A PORTRAIT PAINTER.

To portray upon ivory the features which will probably grow blank in the dust long before even his fragile tints have faded—to give to those who are parting with one nearest and dearest to their hearts, some shadow of their visible presence;—this is the task of the painter!

Many have been the glad, and many the sorrowful occasions upon which my pencil has been summoned; one or two of the scenes it is my purpose to lay before the reader, in colours, not bright, perhaps, but true.

Years have passed since, one morning in the early season, I was aroused from my labors in my studio by the arrival of a visitor. He was young, and there was in his air that which indicated the union of high birth and mental superiority; his manner was elegant, yet it was not without a touch of embarrassment.

"I have called," said he, "in the hope—in the belief that it is possible for an artist to take a likeness—from memory—should there be a dislike to sitting."

"I have been able to do so," replied I, a little surprised at his marked confusion.

"If you would do it for me, I should be more grateful than you can imagine—but the circumstances are peculiar, and I am fearful you may refuse; but," added he, and his eyes filling with tears proclaimed his emotion, "my happiness—my only chance for happiness is in your hands! I am about to leave England for years, and would wish to continue unknown to you—but there is a lady—one in whom my very existence is bound up; we have been brought up together, but—must be separated. You shall see her, and if you will give me a sketch, however slight—"

For a moment he covered his face with his hands. I promised a ready compliance with his wishes, if he would tell me how to proceed. It was arranged that I was to go with him that night to the Opera—that I should see the arbitress of his fate—the keeper of his heart's treasure. "One glance at the features," he said, "will be my best excuse! It would have been impossible for me to resist long, for his passionate entreaties would have prevailed upon a far less sensitive nature than mine."

To the Opera I went with him that night; and in all the dazzling circle around there was not one whose beauty could for a moment compare with the young and exquisite face which I was to remember! Who had ever seen could forget it?

My companion entered her box, and the change that came over her bright cheek told its own tale, whilst the air of cold politeness with which the lady of stately and matronly appearance who was by her side, greeted his approach showed that it was by stealth alone he could ever hope to win even the dim imperfectly pictured resemblance of that glorious face.

Once more I went to gaze upon it; and with a throbbing heart I sketched its features. I had caught the smile with which she welcomed him, and when I placed it before my stranger guest, I thought that in the folly of his young love, he would have worshipped the hand which had given consolation to his exile!

Months passed by, when I received a request from Lord R. that I would paint a miniature of his young fiancée. I of course complied, and at the hour appointed for the sitting his Lordship entered the room, a lady leaning on his arm; the same, I say, the same fair creature whom I had already sketched for another!

With cold and evident reluctance she allowed him to lead her to her seat. Beautiful as she still was, a shadow seemed to have passed over her; sorrow had been in the depths of those blue eyes and had stolen away the lustre, and the light that was wont to be in them, was now but a dim reflection of youth which I had seen in them before, there was a settled expression of despair. I read in that face a fearful story!

The next day I was informed that Lady Louise G— was too unwell to resume her sitting. I heard at the same time that it was her father's will, that she should become the bride of Lord R. A short time after, I saw their union announced in the papers.

The next spring found me surrounded with the implements of the art I love, when one evening I received a hurried note from Lord R. requesting my immediate presence at the house in— street. I went, and in the most agitated manner did he beg me to take a likeness of his "beautiful, his dying wife."

Shocked beyond expression, I accompanied him to the drawing room; there, extended on a couch, was laid the wreck of the young girl I had seen, but one little year before, in all the "pride and prodigality" of beauty!

The glorious eyes were sunk and dim, the exquisite features sharpened by the hand of death; the dark hair thrown back in the impatience of sickness! She welcomed me with a faint smile, but her husband's anxious eye with an expression—which was not love.

I sat down to my sad task, and had scarcely commenced when a domestic brought in a card. The pale cheek of Lady R. flushed deeply, as she tremblingly exclaimed, "let him come in." "My love," interrupted Lord R. "you are not well enough to see strangers." "Strangers!" we were brought up together, whispered the dying creature.

The door flew open, and the visitor entered, I knew him at the first glance. He walked hurriedly to the sofa on which the lady sat, incapable of rising, (though evidently anxious) to receive him. He appeared to see but one object in the apartment—of Lord R.'s presence he seemed wholly unconscious. He wildly pressed a pale, thin cold hand to his lips—hers murmured some scarcely audible. The hand grew colder in his fevered pressure. Yes, even before Lord R. could interpose, or proffer assistance—she, with one long look upon features familiar to her from childhood, and imaged probably in her marriage-dreams, had fallen back—the loveliest ruin eye ever beheld. When I left that stately and splendid mansion it had no mistress.

SINGULAR PRISON ESCAPE.

We noticed a few days ago the conviction, at Fincastle, Va. of two men for passing counterfeit money. It appears that one of them, named Heath, after being returned to jail, preparatory to his conveyance to the Penitentiary, made his escape in the following manner:—The wife of the prisoner was admitted by the jailor to an interview with her husband, representing that she was about to leave the country, and that it was the last time she expected to see him. After some time, the jailor returned to the prisoner's apartment, and found Mrs. Heath, (as was supposed) ready to take leave of her husband—wrapped up in a cloak, and her face concealed by her bonnet. Thus attired she was suffered to pass out of the prison, all the time sobbing aloud in the greatest apparent distress. On visiting the jail the next morning, instead of the convict, Mrs. Heath was found neatly dressed in the clothes of her husband, who had been permitted to pass out, in the manner described, the night previous. The heroine, the patriot and the soldier.

adds the editor, after a loud laugh, explained to the jailor the secret of her husband's escape.

Balt. Amer.

Wonderful escape from Indians.

A HISTORICAL NARRATIVE.

James Morgan, a native of Maryland, married at an early age, and soon after settled himself near Bryant's Station, in the wilds of Kentucky. Like many of the pioneers of the west, he had cut down the cane, built a cabin, deeded the timber, enclosed a field with a worm fence, and planted some corn.

It was on the 15th day of August, 1782;—the sun had descended; a pleasant breeze was playing under its influence, and the broad green leaves of the corn waved in the air; Morgan had seated himself in the door of his cabin, with his infant on his knee; his young and happy wife had laid aside her spinning-wheel, and was busily engaged in preparing the frugal meal. That afternoon Morgan had accidentally found a bundle of letters, which he had finished reading to his wife before he had taken his seat in the door. It was a correspondence in which they had acknowledged an early & ardent attachment for each other, and the personal left evident traces of joy on the countenances of both; the little infant, too, seemed to partake of its parents' feelings, by its cherub smiles, its play-greebly employed, the report of a rifle was heard; Morgan sprang to his feet, his wife ran to the door, and they simultaneously exclaimed, "INDIANS."

The door was immediately barred, and the next moment all their fears were realized, by a bold & spirited attack of a small party of Indians. The cabin could not be successfully defended, and time soon decided. Morgan, cool, brave, and prompt, concealing his wife under the floor, a mother's feelings overcame her—she arose, seized her infant, but was afraid that its cries would betray her place of concealment. She hesitated—gazed silently upon it—a momentary struggle between affection and duty took place. She once more pressed her child to her agitated bosom; again and again kissed it with impassioned tenderness. The infant, alarmed at the profusion of tears that fell upon its face, looked up in its mother's face, threw its little arms around her neck, and wept aloud. "In we shall be lost," said the distracted husband, in a soft imploring tone, of voice, as he forced the infant from his wife; hastily took up his gun, knife, and hatchet; ran up the ladder that led to the garret, and drew it after him. In a moment the door was burst open, and the savages entered.

By this time, Morgan had secured his child in a bag, and dashed it to his back; then throwing off his arms and leaping to the roof of his cabin, resolutely leaped to the ground. He was instantly assailed by two Indians. As the first approached he knocked him down with the butt end of his gun. The other advanced with uplifted tomahawk; Morgan let fall his gun and "closed in." The sav- cord that bound the infant on his back, and it fell.

The contest over the child now became warm and fierce, and was carried on with knives only. The robust and athletic Morgan at length got the ascendancy. Both were badly cut, and bled freely, but the stab of the white man was better aimed and deeper, and the savage soon sunk to the earth in death. Morgan hastily took up his child and hurried off.

The Indians in the house, busily engaged in drinking and plundering, were not apprized of the contest in the yard, until the one that had been knocked down gave signs of returning life, and called them to the scene of action. Morgan was discovered, immediately pursued, and a dog put on the trail. Operated upon by all the feelings of a husband and a father, he moved on with all the speed of a hunted stag, and soon outstripped the Indians, trained to hunts of this kind, he halted and waited until it came within a few yards of him, fired and pushed forward. In a short time he reached the house of his brother, who resided between Bryant's Station and Lexington, where he left the child, dwelling. As they approached the clearing, his fears increased, and the most agonizing apprehensions crowded upon his mind. He emerged from the cane brake, beheld his house in flames, and almost burnt to the ground. "My Wife!" he exclaimed, as he pressed one hand on his forehead, and grasped the fence with the other, to support his tottering frame. He gazed for some time on the ruin and desolation before him, advanced a few steps, and sunk exhausted to the earth.

Morning came—the bright luminary of Heaven arose—and still found him seated near the almost expiring embers. In his right hand he held a small stick, with which he was tracing the name of "ELIZA," on the ground—his left was thrown over his favorite dog, that lay by his side, looking first on the ruin, and then on his master, with evident signs of grief. Morgan arose. The two brothers now made a search, and found some bones, and, silently, consigned to their mother earth, beneath the widespread branches of a venerable oak, consecrated by the purest and holiest recollections.

Several days after this Morgan was engaged in a desperate battle at the lower Blue Licks. The Indians came off victors, and the surviving whites the enemy for a distance of six-and-thirty miles. James Morgan was among the last that crossed the river, and was in the rear until the hill was descended. As soon as he beheld the Indians re-collected the lovely object of his early affections. He urged on his horse, and pressed to the front. While in the act of leaping from his saddle, he received a rifle ball in his thigh, and fell; an Indian sprang upon him, seized him by the hair, and applied the scalping knife. At this moment Morgan cast his eyes, and recognized the handkerchief that bound the head of the savage, and which he knew to be his wife's. This added renewed strength to his body, and increased activity to his Indian, and with a death-like grasp, hugged him to his bosom, plunged his knife into his side, and he expired in his arms. Releasing himself from an elevated piece of ground, a short distance from him. The scene of action shifted, and he remained undiscovered and unscalped, an anxious spectator of the battle.

It was now midnight. The savage band after taking all the scalps they could find, left the battle ground. Morgan was seated at the foot of the oak, its trunk supported his head. The rug-covered and uneyen ground that surrounded him was covered with the slain—the once white and projecting rocks, bleached with the ruin and sun of centuries, were crimsoned with the blood that had warmed the heart and animated the bosom of the patriot and the soldier.

The pale glimmering self, they are often vainly and lies; but his labours of man may perish; for like him, who has been many years' experience, in curing many that had tried all the wisdom of Medicine, with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is might.

As the trees known by its fruit, so is the plant Florida's remedies have been made strong, in curing many that had tried all the wisdom of Medicine, with poisonous remedies, which only served to make them wretched and miserable. There is might.

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of the moon, occasionally threw a faint light upon the mangled bodies of the dead, then a passing cloud enveloped all in darkness, and gave additional horror to the feeble cries of a few still lingering in the last agonies of protracted death. rendered doubly appalling the coarse growling of the bear, notes of the wolf, the shrill and varied cry of the dead-cat, and the panther, feeding on the dead-and-dying. Morgan beheld the scene with heart-rending sensations, and looked forward with the apathy of despair, to his own end, blood, now approached him; he threw himself on the ground—silently commended his soul to Heaven, & in breathless anxiety awaited his fate.

The satiated animal slowly passed on without noticing him. Morgan raised his head—was about offering thanks for his unexpected preservation, when the cry of a pack of wolves opened upon him, and again awakened him to a sense of his danger. He placed his hands over his eyes—fell on his face, and in silent agony awaited his fate. He now heard a rustling in the bushes—steps approached—a cold chill ran over him—Imagination—creative, busy imagination, was actively employed; death—the most horrible death, awaited him—his limbs would, in all probability, be torn from his body, and he be devoured alive. He felt another touch, more violent than the first, and he was turned over, the cold sweat ran down in torrents—his hands were violently forced from his face—the moon passed from under a cloud—a faint ray beamed upon him—his eyes involuntarily opened, and he beheld his wife, who, in scarce audible voice, exclaimed, "My husband—my husband!" and fell upon his bosom.

Morgan now learned from his wife, that after the Indians had entered the house, they found some spirits and drank freely; an altercation on soon took place—one of them received a mortal stab and fell; his blood ran through the floor on her. Believing it to be the blood of her husband, she shrieked aloud, and betrayed her place of concealment. She was immediately taken and bound. The party, after setting fire to the house, proceeded to Bryant's Station. On the day of the battle of the Blue Licks, a horse, with saddle and bridle, rushed by the action, the prisoners were left unguarded. During their escape, and lay concealed beneath some bushes under the bank of the river. After the battle ground, she, with some other persons, that had escaped with her, determined to make a search for their friends, and if living, to save them if possible from the hands of the savages. After searching for some time, and almost despairing of success, she fortunately discovered him.

The party of Colonel Logan found Morgan and his wife, and restored them to their friends, their lives and their home.

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ings of His hand who walks upon the sky, can never come to nought. At first He instructed man in the single method of curing diseases by diet and the plants of the field. While he continued in this practice his diseases were light and soon removed. In the pride of his heart, he loaded the simple elements of medical knowledge with the results of his own speculation. In this course he has pursued his way for three thousand years, to his sad disappointment and bitter sorrow; bold to confess, "the results have been fruitful in mischief, and almost barren of good," that the whole "pre-conjecture," the "science of guessing," "striking in the dark," a "scheme of learned quackery," a "Temple unroofed and crumbled at the foundation." (See Dr. Abercrombie, Lintaud, Rush, Maggini, Waterhouse, &c. &c.)

In testimony of the superior efficacy of the Botanic remedies, we refer the reader to the annexed Certificates, and also to the learned and talented Dr. Robinson of Cincinnati, Drs. Montgomery and Eveleigh of South Carolina, Dr. Ripley of New Orleans, Drs. Hersey and Saunders, late Surgeons in the U. S. Army, who "pledge themselves upon all that they hold sacred and valuable in the profession, that the Botanic System has a decided preference." Dr. Wm. Caldwell, of Ohio, yes! and the learned and venerable Dr. B. Waterhouse, late professor of the theory and practice of physic in the University of Cambridge, Mass., look at the Medical Colleges of Paris, of London, and Edinburgh, taking the lead in the noble work of redeeming the Medical world, in arresting the practice of poisoning the human system, and sending millions of toothless, haggard and mutilated beings, to people the regions of death. Dr. Hamilton of Edinburgh, remarks:—"Among the numerous diseases that have been used for the cure or alleviation of diseases, there are few that possess more active, and of course more dangerous powers than Mercury." Hear the woful list of evils attending its use:—"Retchings, impaired vision, aches and pains in various parts of the body, sudden depression of strength, as if just dying, violent palpitation of the heart, difficult breathing, with a nervous agitation, paralysis, incurable mania, mental derangement, fatuity, suicide, deformity, bones of the face destroyed, and miserable death."

"These maladies" continues the doctor, "have embittered life and rendered existence so intolerable, that it is more than probable that many of the suicides that disgrace our country, from this state of the nervous system, are produced by the mercurial practice."

This view of the influence of Calomel, will account in part, for the great prevalence of liver diseases in the Southern & Western States, where mercury is given in such great abundance.

The remarks of the great and venerable Dr. Rush, ought to satisfy every unprejudiced mind. He, after bewailing the defects and disasters of Medical Science, consoled himself with the animating prospects of that hope, which he often proclaimed from his desk, that the day would arrive, when Medical knowledge should have attained to that apex of perfection, which would be able to remove all the diseases of man, and leave not for life a single outlet, a single door of retreat, but old age; for such is my confidence, said he, in the benevolence of the deity, that he has placed on earth, remedies for all the maladies of man, which I am sure that has baffled all the wisdom of the School of Physic."

DR. ELLISON & BUYS,

Have located in Tarapin Valley, near the Cross Roads, (Hall & Lewis' Store), and have associated themselves together in the practice of Medicine; the Botanic System, and will treat all cases con- sidered to their care, to the best of their skill and ability.

Dr. Ellison has spared no pains in acquiring all the information in his power. He has been Agent for the last several years during which he traveled and practiced some in the States of Tennessee and South Carolina, and extensively in the States of Georgia & Alabama; the greater part of the Georgia, in connexion with Dr. B. R. Thomas, from whom he obtained Dr. L. Durham's invaluable Remedies, together with his mode of treating throughout the State of Georgia; also many valuable Recipes from the Dutch and Indian Practice. Dr. Buys was amongst the first noted Botanic Practitioners in the State of Georgia. As a special testimonial that are in their possession are hereto annexed.

Drs. ELLISON & Buys will keep constantly on hand, at their office in Tarapin Valley, a Large Stock of Fresh

Genuine Botanic Medicine,

for the cure of all curable chronic diseases; and will give to those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the Theory and Practice of the Botanic System, the requisite information, and free access to their Library, which contains a large and elegant selection of the best works on Anatomy, Philosophy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and the Theory and Practice of Medicine. Also a collection of Dutch and Indian Medical works.

For the accommodation of those living at a distance, Dr. Ellison or Buys will meet them in the several counties on the following days, viz: first day of May, June, July, August, September, and October; and on the second day of the same month, at the house of Jilson Gilbert in St. Clair County; and on the third day of each of the above months at the house of Richmond Hammonds in the Rev. Henry Cox's, St. Clair County; and on the fifth at Wm. Cross in Shelby County; and on the sixth day, at Jesse Benton's in Shelby County; and on the seventh, at Robert S. Dwiggin's Monte- vallo; and on the eighth day at the Shelby Springs; tenth, at John Cottingham's, Wilsonville, Shelby County; and on the eleventh, at John W. Kidd's, Harpersville, in Talladega County; and on the thirteenth day, at W. E. Sawyer's, Mardisville, on Co.; on the fifteenth, at Francis Self's, Benton Co.; on the sixteenth, at Wm. T. Givens, Alexandria; and on the seventeenth day, at Col. John Turner's, at Williamson's, with medicines prepared in the best manner, calculated to remove all curable chronic diseases. Price of medicines in all cases will be moderate.

Those living at a distance, that de- personally will please send the symptoms of their ailments.

Addressed, to receive attention, must be directed to Ladiga P. O. Tarapin, Cancers, Ulcers, &c. of every description undertaken. No cure—No pay. The pa- tient board convenient to their office.

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CERTIFICATE

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

I do hereby certify, that sometime I was reattacked with what the Regular Physicians called a disease of the Liver, that in a few hours I was in a state of collapse, through the advice of my neighbours, I was called in, and in a few days the seat of the disease was broken up, and two weeks thereafter, I was my business, and I can safely say that in 2 weeks I did in six months with the same disease, in a regular attack, where I was attended by a Regular Physician.

JOHN STEPHENS

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

This may certify to all whom it may concern, that I, James Buys, was violently attacked with Pleurisy—severe pain in her side; very discom- fort, with a very high fever, and in this dis- condition she lay, confined, without any relief, when Dr. James Buys was sent for, who arrived at her in a few hours, and the third day she was about her business as usual. Given under my hand, this the 22d day of December, 1836.

JAMES DIAMOND

GEORGIA, DeKalb County.

I do hereby certify, that my sister was violently attacked with pains, first in her legs, which in- dices became general throughout the whole body, severe that she was unable to turn herself in bed, and in a few days she was in a state of collapse, I was called in, and in a few days she was about her business as usual. Given under my hand, this the 10th day of May, 1833.

JOHN MCWILLIAMS

GEORGIA, Muscogee County.

I do hereby certify, that my son, Marion S. C. was taken sick while in the service of the U. S. Army, the Nervous fever, after which he returned home, on the 15th day after he was attacked, a regular doctor was called to attend him, who did so regularly, and on the 18th day of his sickness, I called Dr. Ellison, when I very little expected him to survive the arrival of the Dr. but through the mercy of Dr. Ellison, and the use of the means employed, he yet sur- vived, and was perceptibly mending within 24 hours after Dr. Ellison first prescribed for him, and he has continued to mend and is now in the enjoyment of complete health.

WILLIAM CLARK

Russell County, Ala. Nov. 28th, 1833.

This is to certify, that I have recently employed Dr. Z. Ellison in my family in a case of a long standing ulcer on the leg, and he has made a perfect cure, and two of the Regular Physicians of Columbus had failed.

WILLIAM D. LUCAS

Georgia, Meriwether County, Oct. 18th, 1833.

This may certify that my son, aged 17 years, was severely afflicted, with a settled pain and soreness in the breast and head, in so much that he became pale, emaciated, and for the last four years, he has been unable to perform his usual business, for 3 months, and half his time unfit for business, for 3 months, immediately preceding the 16th of July last, when he called on Dr. Z. Ellison for medical aid, he was entirely unable for any kind of business, perspiration being, but I am now happy to testify, that he, by the blessings of God and the use of the means, is in health and has not had any of the symptoms of disease for the last month.

JONATHAN REEDER

Meriwether County, Georgia, Dec. 10th, 1833.

To all whom it may concern, I take this method to make known for the benefit of the afflicted, that my health became very bad in the year 1830, so that which time I have labored under disease a very distressing and complicated form, 1st under the character of Protrusion uteri, and periodical obstructions, Dyspepsia with its train of disagreeable symptoms, an affection of the liver, and during my afflictions several of the regular Doctors were employed in my case, 1st Dr. Adams of Zebulon Pike County attended a prescription for me about three months. 2d Dr. Philps of this county about the same length of time, 3d Dr. Phillips of this county about three months, and all of them, after using every thing like permanent relief.

SARAH PHILIPS

Alabama, St. Clair County.

This may certify that in the summer of 1833, my family were suddenly and violently attacked with bilious fever, in so much that three days from the commencement, there were six of my family (including my wife) prostrated by it, at which time I called on Dr. Z. Ellison, who relieved them all in a few days, and they all recovered speedily, except one of my children, that lingered for a while, but finally recovered.

PETER WAGNER

Georgia, Pike County.

I do hereby certify that my wife has been for several years, subject to a severe pain in her back, sides extending to her shoulders, and about the 1st of December 1833, Dr. Z. Ellison spent a night with me, and prescribed for the pain in her back and sides, which had been unusually severe for the last two weeks, but by following his directions, she has been entirely relieved.

VALENTINE NIX

In addition to the above statement, I further state, that Valentine Nix lived at my Ferry, near the mouth of Wills Creek, and I visited them during their bilious fever and that they were relieved by Dr. Z. Ellison as above stated &c.

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